The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897. NO. 46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly, A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly, P. M.	D'ly, P. M.
Pittsburg	.....	.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.40		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.54		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.00		8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.05		8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....6.22		9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.42		9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.01		9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.06		9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown7.22		10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.31		10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport 7.40		10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....8.07		10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville 8.24		11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville. 8.28		11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.40		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1.25	*4.10				
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

MR. RUST GETS A LETTER.

It is Somewhat Delayed Because Addressed to Him Under His Chemical Name.

From the Kansas City Times.

As curious a letter as has been received in Kansas City for many months reached the postoffice yesterday morning, and after a great display of learning on the part of some of the clerks, it was finally delivered to the man for whom it was intended. The distributing clerk, who first got hold of the letter, looked at it in despair. It was plainly evident that the writer of the letter had been burning the midnight oil in an attempt to baffle the postoffice force.

The first line contained the letters "J. S. FE203." The letters were plain enough, but what did they mean? The next line began with a large A, then there was a carefully executed drawing of what had the appearance of a barber's comb, then a small a, and finally a representation of a house, drawn by one whose early education had been sadly neglected.

What should have been the third line of the address was in the shape of a more or less accurate map of Kansas City, showing the junction and the streets in that vicinity. The last line was another map, showing the boundaries of the State of Missouri.

It was plain enough that the letter was for some one who lived in the state of Missouri and in Kansas City It did not take a great stretch of imagination to discover that the comb and the sketch of a house had some vague reference to the Acoma building. So far it was easy sailing. But who was the mysterious "J. S. FE203?"

After puzzling his brain for a long time without any good result, the clerk took the letter to Nixie Clerk Canfield, who is supposed to be able to guess all sorts of conundrums.

"I can tell you part of it," said he. "I can tell you that 'FE203' are the chemical symbols for ferric oxide. Now, if you can find out who he is you are all right."

Still the distributing clerk was unable to solve the question. He went about asking every one what he knew about ferric oxide. He finally encountered one man who was more of a chemist than the others, and he imparted to him the information that ferric oxide in common parlance is called "rust."

That is how J. S. Rust received the letter over which his friend in Conception, Mo., had spent so much time.

His Record Kept Clean.

From the Lynchburg News.

A few days ago a tramp called at a well known home in the city at about breakfast time and asked for something to eat. The gentleman of the house informed the tramp that there was a pile of wood in his back yard, and that if he would saw up a quantity of it he would give him a breakfast.

The tramp agreed, and the gentleman of the house forthwith conducted him to the pile of wood and, after pointing out to him the saw, retired into the house.

A short time, thereafter, wishing to see how the tramp was progressing, he went out into the yard. The tramp had disappeared and not a log of wood had been sawed. As he approached the pile of wood he noticed a piece of paper fastened to the saw, and on it were written these words:

"Just tell them that you saw me,
But you never saw me saw."

The ITEM $1.00 per year.

Overrun by Rats and Mice.

From the Des Moines Leader:

If the Pied Piper of Hamelin could come out of the nursery books in which he has been so long imprisoned and play a few of his alluring airs, he could secure a series of good engagements in southern Iowa just now. There is a plague of rats and mice in that country, which is growing to serious proportions. The rodents have bred in myriads in the last two years, because they have been better supplied with food than ever before, and now they are invading the towns and villages and farm places, and making themselves a nuisance of such proportions that it can fairly be called a plague.

It is all because of the low price of corn. Southern Iowa has raised immense crops of corn the last two years, and the prices have been so low that it has remained in cribs. These are always favorite resorts for rats and mice, but the emptying of the cribs generally puts a stop to the multiplication of the rodents before they make too serious a nuisance of themselves. But there is to-day an immense amount of corn in the cribs all over Iowa that has been there well nigh two years. There has been no market to warrant selling it and people have held it, and in it the rats have thrived as never before.

The rapidity with which the rodents multiply under such conditions is wonderful. It is said that the posterity of a single pair of rats will in three years number as high as 1,000 under such conditions.

For a long time the rodents were satisfied to stay in the corn cribs, but this fall they have begun to extend their territory. They have been invading the towns and swarming over farms. Barns and granaries have been infested by them, farmhouses cannot be kept clear of the pests, and stores in the towns are doing more business in rat traps and poison than in any of the staples.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Accoun of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington. March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9.80; Greensburg, $9.80; Butler, $10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Altoona, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-i to c-a

No Revenue fo Display.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"John, you write a very pretty hand," said the stingy employer, "but you shade your letters too heavily. A light uniform touch is far preferable. Save ink, John."

A Georgia Negro Prodigy.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Robert Gardhire is a negro and an uneducated one, but when it comes to figures he can't be stopped by any mathematician in the world. He is an humble resident of Augusta, and is employed as a laborer at the Interstate Cotton Oil Company. In multiplication Gardhire is as quick as thought. Before the average person can set the figure down with a pencil Gardhire has given the correct answer and yet he cannot say how he does it.

He was asked what was the sum total of 99 times 67, and without repeating the figures to himself, Gardhire answered off-hand "6.663." "How much," asked someone, "is 501 times 32?" Without stopping a second Gardhire replied, "16,032." And thus for over half an hour numbers were thrown at him and he gave the correct multiplication like a flash. In the multiplication of fractious the man is equally proficient, and there seems no limit to his powers, which are almost occult.

Gardhire cannot remember when he first became aware of his power, and does not even know he discovered it. He says that when the figures are given him he sees their answer immediately. Simply by glancing at a long line of figures he can tell immediately what the addition is.

Music as a Detective.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

A burglar in Connecticut stole a music box and was making away with it when the music began to play and betrayed him, and he dropped the box and fled. It reminds Gossip of the burglar who prowled through a residence in the Juniata valley. The owner of the house, a man of eccentric manners and given to making collections of odd things, had a number of music boxes in various rooms fitted into the furniture so that on the slightest pressure the music was started. The burglar made a collection of silverware and jewelry and thought he would sort the plated ware from the sterling, as he did not want to carry more than he had to. He placed his bull-eye lantern on the table and sat down on a chair which he had drawn alongside, when all at once the seat beneath him began to ring out strains of "You'll remember me,', and there was a noise upstairs of somebody hunting a shot-gun in a hurry. The burglar fled, but he had not gotten very far from the house when a man in the second story winged him with a shot-gun and he was arrested and placed in jail, afterward being convicted and sent to the penitentiary. There was a music box in the dining room chair and when the chair was sat upon the music played. That is what led to the downfall of the burglar.

Didn't Hurt the Snake.

Dover (Ky.) News.

Quite a number of years ago Mr. Felton Owens, who will be remembered by many older citizens, saw a blacksnake crawl into a hole in a log. He made a plug and drove it tightly into the hole, securely imprisoning the snake. He made a note of the day, even to the very hour and minute of the imprisonment, told his friends about it, and one year later took several of his neighbors as witnesses, and stood with his watch in his hand, while the others prepared to split the log with maul and wedge. In exactly one year to a minute the log was split open and the snake ran out alive, shooting out its tongue as saucily as if it had not been shut up five minutes instead of a year.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Weak boards for cistern covers are in good repute as thief catchers in Wabash, Ind., since a burglar fleeing with jewelry from F. W. Wood's house fell through one and was hauled out of the water and arrested.

At Louisville a tenor singer who sued a theatre manager for breach of contract demanded a jury of musicians in order that they might be competent to judge of the quality of his voice, as he intended to sing for evidence.

Young America is suffering from the Cuban war in Morristown, Ind., where the calf of Leander Young's leg was torn by the discharge of a companion's gun in a mock battle between Spanish and Cuban soldiers in which paper wads were fired.

One hen is equal to an acre of land, according to the calculation of a Central Branch, Kan., farmer, who figures that whereas the ground produces in a year twenty bushels of corn, worth $2, the hen, which costs less to take care of, lays ten dozen eggs, worth $1.50.

For Boys to Remember.

That character grows.

That it is not something to be put ready made with manhood, but day by day it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until good or bad it becomes almost a coat of mail.

That it is well to learn a lesson of the successful man of business, and you will find that he is prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic, and that he developed these qualities, not after he became a man, but during his boyhood.

That when a boy of 10 gets up as soon as he is called in the morning and works, plays and studies with all his might, you can get some idea of what kind of a man he will make.

That the boy who is late at breakfast and late at school stands a very poor chance of being a prompt man.

That the boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot," or "I didn't think," will never be a reliable man.

That the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous or kind man.

Pensive Pencilings.

From the Somerville Journal.

Beware of the girl who isn't afraid of mice. A husband's authority could never scare her.

Considering how many infallible patent medicines there are in the world, it is astonishing that anybody is ever sick.

If any doctor who has been in active practice for twenty years could collect all the money that is owed to him, he could retire on a fortune, even though he had spent all that he had previously received.

—William B. Smith, formerly a conductor on the Beech Creek railroad, died at Philipsburg last Thursday evening. His death is supposed to have resulted from taking too much quinine. He had been suffering with a cold and on Wednesday evening swallowed fifty-eight grains of quinine. At about midnight he became very ill and was taken to his room where he went into a high fever which slowly merged into a delirium. At about 4 o'clock he became temporarily crazed and later had a relapse which ended in his death while in a weakened condition.

The Searcher.

The searcher after truth is generally rewarded, although it is said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We need something when we are afflicted with neuralgia to search out the seat of the pain, or the pain spot, and as St. Jacobs Oil's mission for good is to penetrate and search out the hidden misery, it goes through like an "X" ray, and conquers and subdues the pain. All pain trouble of a nervous nature needs careful treatment and patience. The afflicted nerves must be soothed into submission, and stimulated into healthful action, so as to restore. This is the virtue of the great remedy for pain, and it is, therefore, well known as the best. It may be called the searcher after the truth of our bodily ailments.

The ground hog failed to see his shadow, indicating that the backbone of winter is broken.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Florida Travel.

For the last ten days the tide of travel has turned toward Florida, Aiken, Augusta and Western North Carolina. The suberb service offered to winter travel this season by the Southern Railway has induced many to visit the charming resorts of the South so easily and quickly reached. The New York and Florida Limited leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 12.10 noon—a magnificent Pullman vestibuled train of Dining, Stateroom and Drawing Room Compartment, Sleeping, Library and Observation cars, reaching Jacksonville the following afternoon at 3.30, and St. Augustine one hour later, 4.30.

The schedules are so arranged this winter to give the Florida travel a "limited" train from the east to St. Augustine, reaching its destination before night, attached to the New York and Florida Limited, and a Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Augusta, which arrives at latter point following morning at 11.20 after leaving New York. Connections are also made at Trenton for Aiken—a few minutes' ride. Two other fast trains are operated to Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans and the Pacific Coast, with through Sleeping Car service. For information, call on or address New York office, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December. A. D. 1886. SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Red, angry, sleep-destroying eruptions yield to action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Now

Is a good time to put your physical system in good order by purifying your blood and building up your health in order to avoid sickness. Take

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

REVOLVER FREE, WATCH FREE

138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. $7 Revolver, 1 solid nickel $4 stem wind and stem set Watch, 1 elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 im. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

VINEGAR BEST. Made at home for a trifle. Receipt 10c. H. D. BENNET, Parkville, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—6.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS. LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Gum-Chewer's Tongue.

It is admitted by all sensible people that every pleasure has its attendant pain, and that for every indulgence we must pay a penalty more or less heavy.

It is a new idea, however, that the gum-chewer is in danger of a disease that unless checked may be the direct cause of a serious malady that will in a short time prove fatal. It is in addition a most painful ill, and one which will at first prove an unsolvable problem to the inexperienced practitioner.

The symptoms are a sensation as though the tongue had been burned by a scalding drink. This is followed by red spots, and inflammation along the sides of the tongue near the root. The back of the tongue becomes irritated, and round, red, raw-looking patches appear.

It would be interesting to study these indications and learn just how widespread this disease is. Certainly those who have suffered from it are fully alive to its unpleasant possibilities, and as it seems to have escaped the notice of most medical men, or the conditions having been attributed to other causes, a thorough investigation would be of great service to humanity and of much interest to science.—New York Ledger.

A Corn Cure.

As corns are one of the universal pests of suffering humanity, any remedy that promises relief is looked upon with approval. The world is full of so-called corn cures and corn eradicators, but nine-tenths of them are worthless and some of them positively injurious. The following is given by the Scientific American, which fact commends it to all persons who know the standing of that valuable paper: "Salicylic acid, 30 grm.; Cannabis Indica (Indian hemp), 5 grm.; Castor oil, ½ dram; Collodion, ½ oz." The result is a clear, light-green solution. There should be no difficulty in its preparation. To prevent it from evaporating keep the solution in a stoppered bottle. Be sure and use Indian hemp, and not the American article; the latter is not easily soluble. Mix. Apply morning and evening for four days. Then soak the feet in warm water.

Highest Peaks in North America.

For many years prior to 1890 Mount St. Elias, with its sky-piercing altitude of 19,500 feet, enjoyed the distinction of being the highest peak on the North American continent. The second highest peak was thought to be Mount Popocatepetl, the great smoky mountain of Mexico, its altitude being 17,600 feet. Within the last few years, however, a peak has been discovered in Canada, several miles northwest of Mount St. Elias, which is claimed to be several hundred feet taller than the former mountain. Also a volcano has been discovered in Mexico 600 feet taller than Mount Popocatepetl.

Through Car Service—New York to Nashville, Tenn.

The Pennsylvania and Southern have inaugurated a through Pullman Sleeping Car Line between New York and Nashville, Tenn., via Washington, Asheville and Chattanooga. The new line passes through the scenic Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky," and gives the most excellent service between New York and Nashville. The through car leaves New York daily at 4.30 P. M. For further information, call on or address New York office, 271 Broadway.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Wonderful Old Man.

Benjamin Riddle of Elmsville, Franklin County, Ky., has celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday. He hasn't lost a tooth, can see as good as ever and is a splendid rifle shot. He has ten children, equally divided in sex, fifty-two grandchildren, and fifty-seven great-grandchildren, making a total of 119 descendants, whose aggregate ages foot up more than 2000 years.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

INDIA'S AWFUL FAMINE.

Food Supply Exhausted in the Rice-Growing Districts.

BUBONIC PLAGUE EXTENDING.

Many Dead, More Dying of Hunger---The British Government Slow to Realize the Real Situation and Measures of Relief Are Inadequate---Scenes of Horror That Greet the Rescue Workers.

KAIRPUR, India (By Cable).—The famine situation is grave in this district, which has a population of 1,500,000. This is the centre of the rice-growing industry. Rice is the only crop grown, and as it has failed there is a total extinction of foodstuff in this locality. About 1300 villages are affected. Fifty thousand persons are employed on the relief work. The worst part of the district is Dharmapara, thirty miles from here, where the conditions are lamentable. Many have already perished from hunger and many are dying.

The staff employed in relieving suffering is inadequate to cope with the large area. If the relief work had been properly arranged earlier the mortality would have been smaller. The Government was late in realizing the situation. The rains are spreading disease and it will take three years to recoup the losses in this district.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA—A FAMILY OF DEAD AND STARVING PEASANTS.
(From a photograph taken in Madras.)

A fair criterion of a condition of the people is found in the poorhouses which, in addition to beggars, are crowded with laborers reduced to skeletons. The stomachs of some of them are hollow and the skin is hanging in large folds. Others have swollen stomachs, the sign of acute privation. The cattlemen and the ryots, or field-workers, usually stalwart men, are unable to do anything, and the women are in the same condition.

The better classes among the people of India are beginning to feel the pinch of the famine. Many are selling furniture and ornaments at ruinous prices. In the Deccan district even the farmers are applying to the Government for aid. People of the lower caste, it is asserted, are at the present time living on the "fat of the land." The explanation is made that they are gorging themselves upon the carcasses of cattle, which are dying by the thousand.

One woman, lately a mother, has been attacked with rheumatism, caused by exposure, and is paralyzed. Her babe is horrible to look at. Its legs are about the size of pipe stems and its sunken eyes have a piteous look. No provisions has been made for these cases, and the minimum dole of food is only enough to keep body and soul together.

It is useless to try to send the natives to hospitals. They prefer to die. Some horrible sights were witnessed. A man, with both legs eaten away, was a mass of white scabs. Others were nearly as bad.

This is the worst district yet seen, but the correspondent hears that the Jubbulpore district is worse. If seed is not sown the people will be incapable of procuring food, and the condition next year will be too awful to contemplate.

Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, cables that the bubonic plague is being suppressed in the section where it had its strongest hold at first, but appears to be extending to new parts of the Presidency.

In Bombay City the number of deaths diminished during the week ending January 29, and the feeling there is more hopeful. In Poonah fifty-eight cases were reported, but a late account is that there were forty-eight cases in a single quarter.

The deaths from the plague at Karachi reached 208 for the week ending January 22, diminishing to 178 for the next week, decreasing in the two worst quarters of the town, but increasing in two sections formerly least infected. It is estimated that one-fourth of the population has left Karachi. The only plague deaths reported from Sind, just outside Karachi, are said to be those of travelers.

UTAH'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins Elected by a Small Majority.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins was elected United States Senator at Salt Lake City by the Utah Legislature, receiving thirty-two votes, the minimum number necessary to elect. Mr. Thatcher, the next leading candidate, received twenty-nine votes.

Mr. Rawlins is a Free-silver Democrat and stands squarely on the Chicago platform in every particular. As Delegate from the Territory, Joseph L. Rawlings, dissatisfied with President Cleveland's course in regard to Territorial appointments, resigned his seat. His resignation was refused by the Legislature, and he subsequently withdrew it. He was born in Utah nearly fifty years ago, and received his education there and in Indiana. While teaching school he studied law. Married in 1876, he has an interesting young family. He is said to be a Morman, but not an extremist.

Bayard Gives a Dinner.

United States Ambassador Bayard gave a dinner in London to the Prince of Wales, and among the other guests were Lord Salisbury and Cardinal Vaughan. Toasts were drunk to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland, and complimentary speeches were made regarding each.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

The Senate Committee on Finance favorably reported the bill to permit the bottling of spirits in bond.

Senator Chandler has introduced a resolution protesting against recognition of the single gold standard.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections indicated its intention to treat the Dupont case from Delaware as closed.

A lively debate was precipitated in the House over an amendment to stop the free distribution of seeds to Congressmen. The amendment was defeated, 70 to 42.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Senate the report of the Klamath Boundary Commission, showing that $533,270 was due the Indians on that reservation.

The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill carrying $1,673,708. Resolutions arranging for the formal canvassing of the electoral vote on February 10 were adopted.

The House Committee on Pensions has ordered favorably reported the Senate bill increasing from $17 to $30 per month the pension of the widow of Lieutenant Calhoun. Mrs. Calhoun is a sister of General Custer.

The estimate of appropriations to be made at the present session of the Fifty-fourth Congress is, in round numbers, $530,000,000. As $515,000,000 was appropriated at the preceding session, this raises the outgoing Congress far above the billion-dollar mark.

During the discussion of Indian affairs in the House Mr. Hartman, of Montana, offered an amendment for an appropriation of a billion dollars "for the education and civilization of the Seeley savages on the Manhattan reservation." It was ruled out on the point of order that it was new legislation.

The Secretary of War sent to the House a report of a survey of New York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea, with a view of obtaining a depth of thirty-five feet at low water. It is estimated that such a channel 1000 feet wide would cost $1,740,000. A channel 1500 feet wide would cost $2,272,000; 2000 feet wide, $4,180,000.

Representative Hurley, of New York, has introduced a resolution to appropriate $100,000 as a contribution to the monument to Revolutionary soldiers which the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are to build in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. The resolution proposes that $100,000 shall be raised by private subscription before the Government appropriation is available.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) offered in the House a bill which recites the circumstances of Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the written guarantee that the artillery and cavalry officers of the Confederacy should be permitted to retain their horses, side arms and baggage. After the surrender the Federal soldiers despoiled the Confederates of these effects, and they were never returned to their original owners. The bill appropriates $200,000 as a compensation for these losses.

SPAIN'S REFORMS.

Some Features of the Measure are at Last Outlined.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet in Madrid, the Ministers discussed for several hours the scheme of reforms for Cuba prepared by Senor Canovas and Colonial Minister Castellano. The reforms include much broader municipal and provincial administrative decentralization than the recently formulated reforms for Porto Rico.

The principal feature of the plan is the creation of a local assembly, styled the Council of Administration, consisting of twenty-one members, part of whom shall be elected by direct limited franchise and part by corporations and commercial interests, in a manner similar to that in which the Spanish Senate is elected.

The powers of the Governor-General are much developed under the scheme, but the Cuban Chamber will be empowered to make a colonial tariff on the condition of always securing a high protection for Spanish imports.

Apart from this concession, the Chamber will only have the control of local affairs, the Cortes continuing to vote the budgets and conclude all legislative treaties. The Cuban representation in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will remain unaltered.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

General Roy Stone Chairman of a Permanent Organization.

The National Good Roads Congress assembled at Orlando, Fla., and after a two days' session adjourned. Eighteen States were represented.

General Roy Stone, of the road improvement bureau of the Agricultural Department at Washington, was made Chairman, and T. J. Appleyard, of Sanford, Fla., Secretary.

The time was occupied in discussing the various phases of road improvement work and the Congress adjourned after deciding to print the papers read, for general circulation. The following Executive Committee, to act in conjunction with General Roy Stone, was selected to fix the time and place of the next meeting: Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N. Y.; S. V. Pickens, of North Carolina; H. W. Anderson, of Virginia, and H. W. Chipley and W. L. Palmer, of Florida. The Florida members decided upon a State organization.

Pneumatic Postal Tubes.

The contract has been signed for furnishing pneumatic tubes between the postoffices in Brooklyn and New York. The tubes must be competed within nine months from the beginning of work on them. The contract is for four years, and calls for the manufacture of $14,000 worth of eight-inch tubes each year.

STATE HOUSE IN RUINS.

Fire Destroys Pennsylvania's Capitol at Harrisburg.

LAWMAKERS FORCED TO FLEE.

Flames Broke Out as the Legislature was About to Meet and Quickly Reduced the Building to Ashes---Many Valuable Records Destroyed---Loss Estimated at $1,000,000---Origin of the Fire Unknown

HARRISBURG, Penn. (Special).—A fire which started in the rooms of Lieutenant-Governor Lyon shortly after noon Tuesday swept through the ancient Capitol of Pennsylvania, and, within an hour and a half after the breaking out of the flames, the structure was in ruins. The Senate and House were about to reconvene for their afternoon session when the fire burst through the walls, and the lawmakers were driven for their lives to the open air. Quite a number of people were cut and bruised, or half smothered by smoke. The most valuable of the State and legislative records which were in the building were saved, but the records and statistics of the Department of Public Instruction, which included much valuable information bearing upon the public schools of the State, were destroyed. The Legislature will find a temporary home, the Senate in the rooms of the Supreme Court, and the House in the United States District Court, in the Postoffice Building, and the Legislature will at once take steps to have the Capitol rebuilt.

The Senate was well filled when news of the impending disaster was received, and it spread rapidly among the Senators and spectators that the fire was of a most serious nature. Then there was a scrambling for overcoats and hats, and under the chief clerk's direction the Senate records were carried to places of safety.

In the House the first intimation of the fire was the discovery of smoke in the upper corridors. The word was quickly passed around and much excitement prevailed. Rapidly the members left their seats and there were but few representatives in the hall when two or three shouted out motions to adjourn. Representative Voorhees, of Philadelphia, not realizing the seriousness of the situation, moved that the calendar of second reading bills be proceeded with, but after the motion to adjourn had been made there was a rush for the doors.

With the arrival of the fire department came thousands of spectators, and the Capitol Park in the vicinity of the burning building was soon a mass of struggling humanity. Before the firemen could direct a stream on the burning building it was found that the flames were beyond control. Many firemen were posted on the roof. There they fought the flames through holes until they were compelled to retreat. Hardly had they retired when the entire Senate chamber roof fell in. When the fire was finally gotten under control, the Senate and House chambers and the headquarters of several executive departments were in ruins.

The total loss will probably reach $1,000,000. Of this sum about $500,000 is covered by insurance. The Senate and House will probably meet in two of the large halls in this city. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Capitol was regarded as one of the handsomest specimens of Ionic architecture in the country. The building was of red brick with white trimmings. It was surrounded by a park of ten acres, and stood on an eminence almost in the centre of the city. The main structure was two and a half stories high, surmounted by a large dome.

SENATOR PEFFER'S SUCCESSOR.

W. A. Harris Will Sit in the United States Senate After March 4.

W. A. Harris, whom the ruling Populist legislators in Kansas have nominated to succeed Senator Peffer in the United States Senate on March 4 is pictured above.

W. A. HARRIS.

TREATY SIGNED.

Arbitration Agreed Upon by Great Britain and Venezuela.

The treaty submitting the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela to arbitration was signed at 4.30 p. m. Tuesday in the Department of State, Washington, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Senor Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister to Washington. In February, ten years ago, diplomatic relations between the two Nations were severed.

Mr. Cridler, the chief of the diplomatic bureau of the State Department, had prepared two copies of the treaty for signature, both being in English and printed on thick, red-edged paper. Sir Julian signed both of them. Senor Andrade placed his name after Sir Julian's, and Mr. Cridler affixed the seals.

The signatures were written with a pen made for the occasion, a beautiful gold holder and nib, tipped with an eagle feather and ornamented with a gold heart, studded with diamonds. This was sent from Venezuela, and will be the property of Senor Andrade, brother of the Minister.

William L. Scruggs has been appointed to represent Venezuela before the tribunal. It is understood that the agent for Great Britain will be Sir Frederick Pollock.

The Venezuelan Commission will not now dissolve, as has been stated, but will remain intact until the tribunal completes its organization.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Harbor of Home."

TEXT: "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."—Mark v., 19.

There are a great many people longing for some grand sphere in which to serve God. They admire Luther at the diet of Worms, and only wish that they had some such great opportunity in which to display their Christian prowess. They admire Paul making Felix tremble, and they only wish that they had some such grand occasion in which to preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. All they want is an opportunity to exhibit their Christian heroism. Now the apostle comes to us, and he practically says, "I will show you a place where you can exhibit all that is grand and beautiful and glorious in Christian character, and that is the domestic circle."

If one is not faithful in an insignificant sphere, he will not be faithful in a resounding sphere. If Peter will not help the cripple at the gate of the temple, he will never be able to preach 3000 souls into the kingdom at the Pentecost. If Paul did not take pains to instruct in the way of salvation the sheriff of the Philippian dungeon, he will never make Felix tremble. He who is not faithful in a skirmish would not be faithful in an Armageddon. The fact is, we are all placed in just the position in which we can most grandly serve God, and we ought not to be chiefly thoughtful about some sphere of usefulness which we may after awhile gain, but the all obsorbing question with you and with me ought to be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me (now and here) to do?"

There is one word in my text around which the most of our thoughts will to-day revolve. That word is home. Ask ten different men the meaning of that word and they will give you ten different definitions. To one it means love at the hearth, it means plenty at the table, industry at the workstand, intelligence at the books, devotion at the altar. To him it means a greeting at the door and a smile at the chair. Peace hovering like wings. Joy clapping its hands with laughter. Life a tranquil lake. Pillowed on the ripples sleep the shadows.

Ask another man what home is and he will tell you it is want looking out of a cheerless fire grate and kneading hunger in an empty bread tray. The damp air shivering with curses. No Bible on the shelf. Children, robbers and murderers in embryo. Vile songs their lullaby. Every face a picture of ruin. Want in the background and sin staring from the front. No Sabbath wave rolling over that doorsill. Vestibule of the pit. Shadow of infernal walls. Furnace for forging everlasting chains. Faggots for an unending funeral pile. Awful word! It is spelled with curses, it weeps with ruin, it chokes with woe, it sweats with the death agony of despair.

The word home in the one case means everything bright. The word home in the other case means everything terrific.

I shall speak to you of home as a test of character, home as a refuge, home as a political safeguard, home as a school and home as a type of heaven.

And in the first place I remark that home is a powerful test of character. The disposition in public may be in gay costume, while in private it is in dishabille. As play actors may appear in one way on the stage and may appear in another way behind the scenes, so private character may be very different from public character. Private character is often public character turned wrong side out. A man may receive you into his parlor as though he were a distillation of smiles, and yet his heart may be a swamp of nettles. There are business men who all day long are mild and courteous and genial and good natured in commercial life, keeping back their irritability, and their petulance, and their discontent, but at nightfall the dam breaks and scolding pours forth in floods and freshets.

Reputation is only the shadow of character, and a very small house sometimes will cast a very long shadow. The lips may seem to drop myrrh and cassia, and the disposition to be as bright and warm as a sheaf of sunbeams, and yet they may only be a magnificent show window to a wretched stock of goods. There is many a man who is affable in public life and amid commercial spheres who, in a cowardly way, takes his anger and his petulance home and drops them in the domestic circle.

The reason men do not display their bad temper in public is because they do not want to be knocked down. There are men who hide their petulance and their irritability just for the same reason that they do not let their notes go to protest—it does not pay. Or for the same reason that they do not want a man in their stock company to sell his stock at less than the right price, lest it depreciate the value. As at sunset the wind rises, so after a sunshiny day there may be a tempestuous night. There are people who in public act the philanthropist who at home act the Nero with respect to their slippers and their gowns.

Audubon, the great ornithologist, with gun and pencil went through the forests of America to bring down and to sketch the beautiful birds, and after years of toil and exposure completed his manuscript and put it in a trunk in Philadelphia for a few days of recreation and rest and came back and found that the rats had utterly destroyed the manuscript, but without any discomposure and without any fret or bad temper, he again picked up his gun and pencil and visited again all the great forests of America and reproduced his immortal work. And yet there are people with the ten-thousandth part of that loss who are utterly irreconcilable, who, at the loss of a pencil or an article of raiment, will blow as long and sharp as a northeast storm.

Now, that man who is affable in public and who is irritable in private is making a fraudulent overissue of stock, and he is as bad as a bank that might have $400,000 or $500,000 of bills in circulation with no specie in the vault. Let us learn "to show piety at home." If we have it not there we have it not anywhere. If we have not genuine grace in the family circle, all our outward and public plausibility merely springs from a fear of the world or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness. I tell you the home is a mighty test of charaeter. What you are at home you are everywhere, whether you demonstrate it or not.

Again, I remark that home is a refuge. Life is the United States army on the national road to Mexico, a long march, with ever and anon a skirmish and a battle. At eventide we pitch our tent and stack our arms. We hang up the war cap and lay our head on the knapsack. We sleep until the morning bugle calls us to marching and action. How pleasant is it to rehearse the victories and the surprises and the attacks of the day, seated by the still campfire of the home circle!

Yea, life is a stormy sea. With shivered masts and torn sails and hulk aleak, we put into the harbor of home. Blessed harbor! There we go for repairs in the drydock of quiet life. The candle in the window is to the toiling man the lighthouse guiding him into port. Children go forth to meet their fathers as pilots at the Narrows take the hand of ships. The doorsill of the home is the wharf where heavy life is unladen.

There is the place where we may talk of what we have done without being charged with self adulation. There is the place where we may lounge without being thought ungraceful. There is the place where we may express affection without being thought silly. There is the place where we may forget our annoyances and exasperations and troubles. Forlorn earth pilgrim! No home? Then die. That is better. The grave is brighter and grander and more glorious than this world, with no tent from marchings, with no harbor from the storm, with no place to rest from this scene of greed and gouge and loss and gain. God pity the man or woman who has no home!

Further, I remark that home is a political safeguard. The safeguard of the state must be built on the safety of the home. The Christian hearthstone is the only cornerstone for a republic. The virtues cultured in the family circle are an absolute necessity for the state. If there be not enough moral principle to make the family adhere, there will not be enough political principle to make the state adhere. "No home" means the Goths and Vandals, means the nomads of Asia, means the Numidians of Africa, changing from place to place according as the pasture happens to change. Confounded be all those Babels of iniquity which would overtower and destroy the home! The same storm that upsets the ship in which the family sails will sink the frigate of the constitution. Jails and penitentiaries and armies and navies are not our best defence. The door of the home is the best fortress. Household utensils are the best artillery, and the chimneys of our dwelling houses are the grandest monuments of safety and triumph. No home. No republic.

Further, I remark that home is a school. Old ground must be turned up with subsoil plow, and it must be harrowed and re-harrowed, and then the crop will not be as large as that of the new ground with less culture. Now, Youth and childhood are new ground, and all the influences thrown over their heart and life will come up in after life luxuriantly. Every time you have given a smile of approbation all the good cheer of your life will come up again in the geniality of your children. And every ebulition of anger and every uncontrollable display of indignation will be fuel to their disposition twenty or thirty or forty years from now—fuel for a bad fire a quarter of a century from this. You praise the intelligence of your child too much sometimes when you think he is not aware of it, and you will see the result of it before ten years of age in his annoying affections. You praise his beauty, supposing he is not large enough to understand what you say, and you will find him standing on a high chair before a mirror. Words and deeds and example are the seed of character, and children are very apt to be the second edition of their parents. Abraham begat Isaac, so virtue is apt to go down in the ancestral line, but Herod begat Archelaus, so iniquity is transmitted. What vast responsibility comes upon parents in views of this subject!

Oh, make your home the brightest place on earth if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue and rectitude and religion! Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light which puts gold on the gentian and spots the pansy pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march. Do not cover up your walls with such pictures as West's "Death on a Pale Horse" or Tintoretto's "Massacre of the Innocents." Rather cover them, if you have pictures, with "The Hawking Party," and "The Mill by the Mountain Stream," and "The Fox Hunt," and "The Children Amid Flowers," and "The Harvest Scene," and "The Saturday Night Marketing."

Get you no hint of cheerfulness from grasshopper's leap and lamb's frisk, and quail's whistle, and garrulous streamlet, which, from the rock at the mountain top clear down to the meadow ferns under the shadow of the steep comes looking for the steepest place to leap off at and talking just to hear itself talk? If all the skies hurtled with tempest and everlasting storm wandered over the sea, and every mountain stream went raving mad, frothing at the mouth with mad foam, and there were nothing but simooms blowing among the hills, and there were neither lark's carol nor humming bird's thrill, nor waterfall's dash, but only bear's bark and panther's scream and wolf's howl, then you might well gather into your homes only the shadows. But when God has strewn the earth and the heavens with beauty and with gladness, let us take into our home circles all innocent hilarity, all brightness and all good cheer. A dark home makes bad boys and bad girls in preparation for bad men and bad women.

Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principle. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes of my congregation the voice of prayer is never lifted? What! No supplication at night for protection? What! No thanksgiving in the morning for care? How, my brother, my sister, will you answer God in the day of judgment with reference to your children? It is a plain question, and therefore I ask it. In the tenth chapter of Jeremiah God says he will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. Oh, parents, when you are dead and gone and the moss is covering the inscription of the tombstone, will your children look back and think of father and mother at family prayer? Will they take the old family Bible and open it and see the mark of tears and contrition and tears of consoling promise, wept by eyes long before gone out into darkness? Oh, if you do not inculcate Christian principle in the hearts of your children, and you do not warn them against evil, and you do not invite them to holiness, and to God, and they wander off into dissipation and into infidelity, and at last make shipwreck of their immortal souls, on their deathbed and in the day of judgment they will curse you! Seated by the register or the stove, what if on the wall should come out the history of your children? What a history—the mortal and immortal life of your loved ones! Every parent is writing the history of his child. He is writing it, composing it into a song or tuning it into a groan.

My mind runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof over it. Peace, like an atmosphere in it. Parents, personifications of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long ago crumbled to dust. But shall I ever forget that earthly home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warms it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guides him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, home of my childhood, I will forget thee—the family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voices of affection, the funerals of our dead. Father and mother, with interlocked arms, like intertwining branches of trees, making a perpetual arbor of love and peace and kindness, then I will forget thee; then, and only then. You know, my brother, that 100 times you have been kept out of sin by the memory of such a scene as I have been describing. You have often had raging temptations, but you know what has held you with supernatural grasp. I tell you a man who has had such a good home as that never gets over it, and a man who has had a bad early home never gets over that.

Again, I remark that home is a type of heaven. To bring us to that home Christ left his home. Far up and far back in the history of heaven there came a period when its more illustrious citizen was about to absent himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach. We have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere. Many of us have done that. But he was to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and immensities untraveled. No world had ever hailed heaven, and heaven had never hailed any other world. I think that the windows and the balconies were thronged and that the pearly beach was crowded with those who had come to see Him sail out of the harbor of light into the oceans beyond. Out and out and out, and on and on and on, and down and down and down He sped, until one night, with only one to greet Him, he arrived. His disembarkation so unpretending, so quiet, that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave intimation that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port did He sail? Why was this the place of His destination? I question the shepherds. I question the camel drivers. I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile. But the world has had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Ur of the Chaldees; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmet, an exile from Ireland; Victor Hugo, an exile from France; Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. But this One of whom I speak to-day had such resounding farewell and came into such chilling reception—for not even a hostler went out with his lantern to help Him in—that He is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated one of earth or heaven.

At our best estate we are only pilgrims and strangers here. "Heaven is our home." Death will never knock at the door of that mansion, and in all that country there is not a single grave. How glad parents are in holiday time to gather their children home again. But I have noticed that almost always there is a son or a daughter absent—absent from home, perhaps absent from the country, perhaps absent from the world. Oh, how glad our heavenly Father will be when He gets all His children home with Him in heaven! And how delightful it will be for brothers and sisters to meet after long separation! Once they parted at the door of immortality. Once they saw only "through a glass darkly;" now it is "face to face," corruption, incorruption; mortality, immortality. Where are now all their sins and sorrows and troubles? Overwhelmed in the Red Sea of death while they passed through dry shod.

Gates of pearl, capstones of amethyst, thrones of dominion do not stir my soul so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in an earthquake struggle and be buried amid procession of planets and dirge of spheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll in irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow, no crying, no tears, no death, but home, sweet home; home, beautiful home, everlasting home, home with each other, home with angels, home with God.

One night, lying on my lounge when very tired, my children all around about me in full romp and hilarity and laughter—on the lounge, half awake and half asleep, I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than oriental luxuriance crowned the cities. It was not the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered round looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there, and I saw the sun rise, and I watched to see it set, but it sank not. And I saw the people in holiday attire, and I said, "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb and again delve in the mine or swelter at the forge?" But they never put off the holiday attire.

And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and I looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most blissfully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum or a monument or a white slab could I see. And I went into the chapel of the great town, and I said, "Where do the poor worship, and where are the hard benches on which they sit?" And the answer was made me, "We have no poor in this country." And then I wandered out to find the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear, and I was bewildered, and I sat down under the branches of a great tree and said: "Where am I? And whence comes all this scene?" And then out from among the leaves and up the flowery paths and across the bright steams there came a beautiful group, thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices, but then they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel, such as I had never before witnessed, that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clapped their hand and shouted, "Welcome, welcome!" the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven. And I looked around, and I said, "Are we all here?" and the voices of many generations responded, "All here!" And while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing, "Home, home, home!"

THE MONETARY CIRCULATION.

The Amount of Money Has Increased by Millions in a Year.

The monthly statement of monetary circulation in the United States issued by the Treasury Department shows that on February 1 the circulation per capita was $23.05, based on an estimated population of 72,288,000. On that date the amount of money in circulation was $1,665,977,688, an increase of $76,257,081 over the amount in circulation February 1, 1896. The circulation of gold coin one year ago was $499,262,686, while on February 1, 1897, it amounted to $645,568,492.

During the month of January the increase in circulation was $15,754,288. The gold coin in the Treasury increased $9,461,765 during that period, while the gold bullion there decreased by $2,278,626.

Wages Increased in Japan Since the War.

One of the most remarkable results of the Chino-Japanese war has been the great increase of wages in Japan, both skilled and ordinary. The cotton mills are driven to desperate measures to secure operatives, and one mill has gone so far as to abduct workmen and place them under guard to prevent other mills from retaliating. One Hiogo factory has built quarters for nearly 2000 men and women, who are not allowed to see outsiders or to go off the premises. The police have attempted to stop the abductions without success.

American Volunteers to Become Ministers.

Henceforth the commissioned officers of the Volunteers of America, the movement organized by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, will be vested with all the powers ordinarily conferred upon ministers of the Gospel. Ten officers will be ordained at once. They will have full authority, legally and morally, to perform all the rites and ceremonies in common usage, including the solemnization of matrimony, the baptism of infants and the administration of the holy sacrament.

Protecting the Sky-Scrapers.

New methods of building require new appliances, and often an entire reconstruction of the management of given portions of their equipment. This is particularly true of the class of structures known as sky-scrapers. Among other things that must be entirely reconstructed is the fire-protective system. Ordinary equipment is absolutely worthless in these tall towers, therefore ingenuity has suggested tanks at the roof, and what is equivalent to a waterfall all around them. If a fire occurs in an adjoining building the pipes are opened and a heavy and continuous shower of rain falls all round the structure. This is kept up as long as there is danger, and is said to furnish an impervious barrier between the fire and the building. What it might do in a heavy wind has not been demonstrated, but under ordinary circumstances it seems to have been a perfect success. The safety of the roof is assured by sprinklers kept constantly in motion. The volume and force of the water may be regulated at will. Properly adjusted, this would seem to be the most rational method of protecting high buildings that has yet been suggested.—New York Ledger.

Queer Way to Pay Debts.

The Hindoos had a very curious custom until the English put a stop to it in 1861. It was a sort of judicial suicide. The person who had been injured by another, or to whom another owed money, would seat himself on the other's doorstep and stay there until he starved to death or was given satisfaction. To make this a more serious matter, a Brahmin was often hired to perform this ceremony, it being a mortal sin to cause the death of Brahmins, who, for the same reason, were exempted from capital punishment by the English until 1867. The mendicant fakirs often took advantage of this custom to extort money from the wealthy Hindoos. Recently it has been discovered that a somewhat similar custom prevailed in ancient Ireland.

SENT FROM SEARSPORT.

Miss S. Mollie Percy, the Well-Known Searsport Dressmaker, Gives Her Experience of Her Life-long Suffering and Cure.

From the Commercial, Bangor, Maine.

The following communication has just been received from Miss S. Mollie Percy, of Searsport, Maine, where she is well and favorably known:

"I was a sufferer from constant headache all my life, frequently accompanied with nausea and sick stomach, especially before and during severe attacks. I am now thirty years old, and as far back as I can remember I was never free from these depressing and distressing attacks, and did not know what it was to feel well, until last winter, when, having seen so much written and heard so much spoken about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I made up my mind to see if they would do me any good. I therefore bought some of them and began to take them according to directions.

"I soon began to experience relief, and have improved ever since. I am still taking them, and shall continue so to do until I am free of the slightest symptom of my old enemy. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills, and shall never be without them as they have done me so much good.

"I have recommended these pills to others, among them C. G. Coburn, who is ill of heart trouble.

(Signed) "S. M. PERCY."

Witness: MRS. J. E. NICHOLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

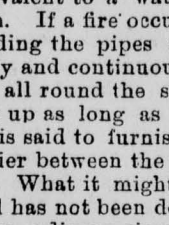
Just before the dome fell a patriotic citizen crawled through the mass of flames and hauled down the flag. He was loudly cheered.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

According to the city directory for 1897 the population of Louisville, Ky., is 215,892.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

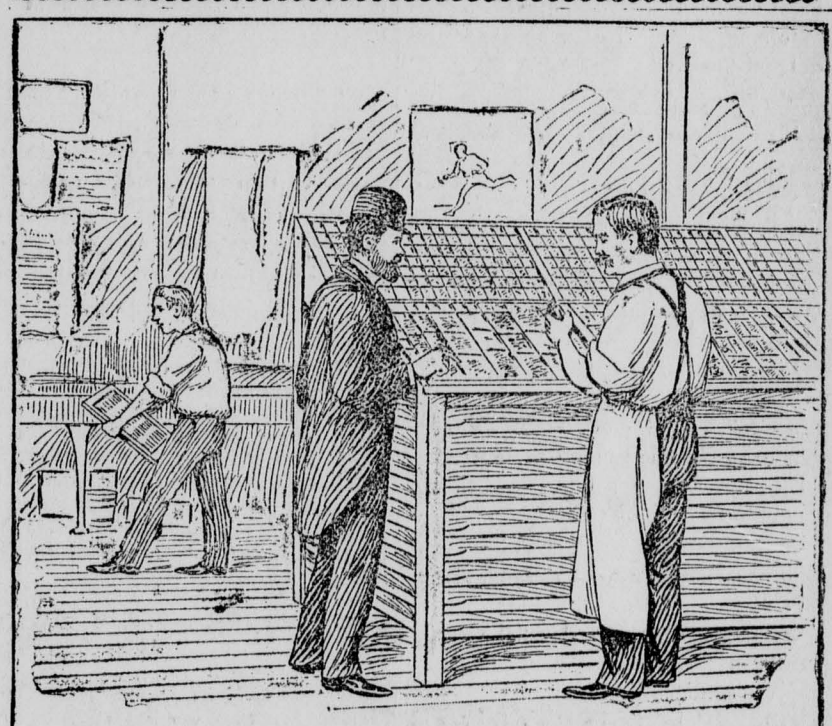
CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.



"You see, to start with," said a Cleveland, Ohio, compositor, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for exercise, and is too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. That has been my trouble for years, and I attribute the recent noticeable improvement in my physical condition to the occasional use of

RIPANS Tabules

I first heard of them through a fellow-workman who, on hearing my tale of woe, one day offered me a Tabule and said he would guarantee it to act on the liver. I took it under protest, but was surprised with the result. It was gentle but effective, and since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and I think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really in my case a substitute for physical exercise."

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will Do." Don't Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SMITH VALLEY.

Mrs. Catharine Stever, who is a sufferer from cancer, is much worse at present.

Mrs. David Pheasant had a light stroke of paralysis last Monday. She is able to go about now.

Michael Dell and family, of Hare's valley, will move to their property in Smith valley the coming month.

Allison Pheasant, who has been confined to his house the past two weeks on account of sore throat, is convalescing.

A young man from Petersburg, this county, was in this vicinity dehorning cattle. He dehorned J. Frank Wright's and R. P. Smith's cattle.

R. P. Smith, who believes in making whatever he does count, is making a success of farming and is putting several hundred bushels of lime on his farm this spring.

Our neighbors filled their ice houses last week. From the present condition of the weather we believe they struck the right time as the ice was plenty and of a fine quality.

Mrs. Sarah Curfman is visiting at the residence of A. W. Pheasant. Although nearing her 84th birthday she is still quite active. Mrs. Curfman is never weary in well doing and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the poor or the distressed.

Geary Cornelius will move to the Seminary, at Cassville, this spring. Geary is a good citizen and with his excellent wife will make many friends in Cassville. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pheasant will move to the house now occupied by Mr. Cornelius.

J. Roy Glasgow, formerly of this place, but at present a resident of Altoona, and Miss Clara Brandt, of Altoona, were married in Camden, N. J., Jan. 25th. After spending a week in Philadelphia and New York, they returned to the Mountain City where they will take up housekeeping next month.

James Hooper, a former resident of Mapleton, died at his home in Saxton, Bedford county, Jan. 28th. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Dudley on the 30th. He was aged about 65 years and leaves a wife and eight children—four boys and four girls—to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father.

LOCUST GROVE.

Sledding and sleighing are about at an end.

Most of our people were lucky enough to have their ice houses filled before the thaw.

Thos. Mierley, whose illness has been mentioned from time to time, does not improve.

Rev. Shaulis circulated among friends in this vicinity Thursday and Friday of last week.

A crowd of our young people attended the oyster supper at Beavertown Friday night.

Miss Bessie Pheasant, of Union township, is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Webster Curfman.

Among those on our sick list are Abner Stapleton, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Jennie Curfman and Stella Mierley.

Mrs. William Thompson returned to her home near Shepherdstown, Va., on Tuesday, after a week's stay with her brother, Thos. Mierley.

J. O. Smith, our champion bicycle rider and teacher of Calvin school, was forced to abandon his job a few days last week but, we are glad to say, is able to be at it again.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Roland, Mifflin street, Huntingdon, a quiet wedding took place, in which Chas. W. Corbin and Miss Nettie Wright, two of our finest young people, were principals, and Rev. C. T. Dunning officiating minister. That eve they proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Curfman, home of the bride, at which place about twenty immediate friends and an elegant supper awaited them. An old fashioned serenading followed. On Thursday a reception was held at the home of the groom, in which about forty people participated. After refreshments and a pleasant time we were entertained by Beavertown and Calvin bands until a late hour when guests departed for their respective homes au revoir.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Dollie Corbin is visiting relatives in Orbisonia.

William Bordell is suffering from an attack of grip.

Miss Allie Barr, of Huntingdon, was a recent visitor in our town.

Preaching next Sabbath morning in the M. E. church by Rev. Treverton.

J. S. Etneir, one of our new merchants, is an applicant for postmaster at Mill Creek.

The recent heavy rains interfered very much with the work at the new culvert. The trackmen experience considerable trouble too in laying the new tiling through the Mill Creek cut.

Mrs. Mattie Riddles (nee Speck), of Ohio, came east some months ago to spend the winter at her father's home. She was in rather poor health when she came, and very soon after coming she became a victim of blood poison. She continues to be ill.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Williamsport and Reading are applicants for the new state capitol which is to be built. Some of the people in our town desire to have it located here and they have selected a most beautiful site for its location. But if they don't get it they can console themselves in knowing that it will not be more than 12,500 miles away.

The educational meeting held last Friday evening, preparatory to institute, was a grand success. The recitations given by A. L. Stouffer were enjoyed by all who heard them. The music was appreciated by all. The oration, "The Living Present," delivered by Prof. C. C. Ellis, of Juniata college, was the crowning event of the evening. Mr. Ellis is an exemplary young man, a fine lecturer, and, as a lecturer, will highly entertain wherever he may go. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and sickness on the part of the speakers, the meeting on Saturday was poorly attended. The discussions of the topics by those who were present were interesting.

SALTILLO.

Miss Hattie Long is home from Philadelphia visiting her parents.

The telephone line between this point and Cassville is nearing completion.

Our ticket is a kind of an augmented-sawed-off-chewed-in-two-in-the-middle instrument.

R. W. Hudson is home, after an extended pleasure trip to Tennessee, and reports a pleasant visit.

The practice of our friend Dr. Heaton is becoming so extensive that he finds it necessary to establish a branch office near his hotel.

One of our young ladies has lately entered upon an extended tour. When last heard from she was on the island of anxiety, from there she will glide through the state of matrimony, thence to the honeymoon, remain six weeks and embark on the sea of connubial bliss.

The flag presented to our schools more than a year ago has not cheered the hearts of young America by floating o'er our school house thus far during the present term, the flag pole bearing a lonesome appearance while the flag itself lies mouldering in some corner, all to the credit of our patriotic directors for teaching patriotism by this method.

If there is anything a traveling man enjoys more than another it is a good meal when hungry, a nice, tidy room when sleepy and a cheerful, home-like place when tired. All these comforts are furnished by the management of the Union hotel, Mill Creek, H. A. Greenland and his estimable wife, who was almost brought up in one of the best hotels in the country, and who not only knows how, but takes pleasure in administering to the comforts of the traveling public. TRAVELING MAN.

MOUNT UNION.

Communion services were observed in the M. E. church on Sunday last.

A fall of snow, followed by rain last week has made the roads and sidewalks so muddy and sloppy as to be almost impassible.

The next event to which the attention of the citizens generally is being directed is the usual spring election, Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Howard Aultz, of Cripple Creek, Col., was in town last week visiting friends. This is the first time in twenty years that Mr. Aultz has been in this, his native place.

Richard Kiel and Miss Bessie Stratford, two estimable young people of this place, were married at the residence of the bride's father very quietly on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst. Later the band tendered the young folks a serenade.

The educational district, of which this place is a part, will hold a local institute in the Presbyterian church on next Friday evening and Saturday, the 12th and 13th inst. A number of educators, reinforced by local talent, will discourse and explain the different systems and methods.

CALVIN.

Prof. J. O. Smith is still on the sick list.

Thos. B. Mierley is very weak and is confined to his bed.

Geo. W. Shoop, of Chicago, was a visitor to our town over Sunday.

Mrs. Prudence Hall, of McVeytown, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bumgardner.

Edward Steele and wife, of Altoona, who was visiting his brother, Samuel, jr., returned to their home last Saturday.

Report of Locust Grove school month ending February 1:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	22	11	33
Average attendance.	18	10	28
Per cent. of "	82	88	85

Pupils missed no time—John Manceberger, Joe Smith, Wayne Gosnell, James Stapleton, George Greenland, Thomas Manceberger, John Rabenstein, Scott Greenland, Lena Gosnell, Viola Gosnell, Mary Irvin, Millie Bowman, and Susan Rabenstein. Visitors 14.

DESSA ROLAND, Teacher.

LATTA GROVE.

Peter Dell recently purchased a new horse.

Rev. Earhart preached in the U. B. church last Sunday.

M. F. Lynn is paying his friends in this vicinity a short visit.

Our people think the next reunion of Scott's Artillery should be held at this place.

W. J. Taylor, of Saltillo, is visiting friends in this vicinity and is the guest of D. H. Walker.

—Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksstown, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physicians' prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough remedy now. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR RENT.—"The Old Reliable" store room in Mapleton borough, Huntingdon Co., Pa., belonging to the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased. Terms low. An excellent opportunity for an energetic business man to make money out of a limited capital. For particulars address Jere B. Rex, Executor, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-tf.

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 weeks trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

FOR RENT.—Good Two-horse farm in Henderson township. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

WANTED.—A lead horse for farm work. Must be guaranteed sound and gentle. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house. For further particulars call on or address W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN A. McHUGH, Executor,
Dec. 26, '96. 6t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Great February Clearance Sale!

TWO DAYS ONLY—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 19 AND 20.

Our sales are becoming very popular, and people from a distance are coming to them. The PRICES are bringing them.

1275 yds. of very good Gingham at 3½c. a yd.
2250 yds. of very good Gingham at 5c. a yd.
1400 yds. of best Calico at 4c. a yd.
2600 yds. of Unbleached Muslin at 4½c. a yd.
350 yds. of 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting at 12½c. a yd.
120 white Bed Spreads at 50c. each.
25 white Bed Spreads at 75c. each.
300 Towels, good size, at 2 for 5c.
125 Towels, good size, at 10c. a piece.
125 Towels, good size, at 2 for 25c.
A lot of fine Brocade Velvets, $1.75 and $2.50, reduced to 75c. and $1.00. Splendid for upholstering.
A lot of fine Silks, 65c and 75c., reduced to 25c.
A lot of fine Silks, $1.00, reduced to 50c.
A lot of Ladies' Colored Hose, 50c. and 65c., reduced to 25c.
A lot of Children's Colored Hose, 25c., reduced to 12½c.
A lot of fine Corsets, $1.25 and $1.50, reduced to $1.00.
A lot of Kid Gloves, 75c., $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 25c.
A lot of Ladies' Gauze Vests, reduced to 3 for 10c.
A lot of Ladies' Gauze Vests, 40c., reduced to 20c.
A lot of Chenille Curtains at half price.
A lot of Lace Curtains at nearly half price.

Table, Stand and Piano Covers, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Remnants of everything, and quantities of other goods at any price at all to reduce our stock.

COME TO THIS SALE, AS IT WILL BE A BIG ONE!

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

BRUTUS AND CASSIUS would grow green with envy if they could see a modern suit of Clothes and Overcoat. Small wonder when you think of the artistic Clothing you can get nowadays, as long as the cold weather lasts, and there's going to be lots of it—

You will be interested in
OVERCOATS.

What do you think of this? Was $10 you can buy one now for $6.67. Others

As Low as $2.67.

We have on hand 19 STORM OVERCOATS for Boys made of Shetland cloth, all this season's productions, sizes 14 to 18, price was $7.50, you can buy 'em now for 3.75, as we do not want to carry a single Overcoat over.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 10, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Sunday will be St. Valentine's day.

—W. D. Grainey's children are both seriously ill at this writing.

—Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Look up William Reed & Sons' great clearance sale in this issue.

—Mrs. Levi Wright has been very ill during the past week with grippe.

—Sacramental services will be held in the M. E. church Sunday, Feb. 21, at 10.30 A. M.

—A little daughter of A. T. Coder, of Union township, is critically ill with brain trouble.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward will preach in the U. B. church next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

—There will be preaching services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Lewistown's typhoid fever patients now number over fifty. A board of health has been organized.

—William Stubbs had a finger of his right hand badly mashed at the stone quarry below town yesterday.

—John Stubbs and wife, of Duncansville, have returned to Mapleton, and will remain here with friends for a while.

—Over four million cigarettes were smoked in the United States last year, and yet popular education is said to be spreading.

—O. M. Whipple, of Jackson township, has been appointed mercantile appraiser and has entered upon the duties of his office.

—Mrs. Evaline Wilson is lying critically ill with pneumonia, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Craig, in Huntingdon.

—Bruce Coons, son of the editor of the Orbisonia *Dispatch*, has registered as a law student in the office of J. M. Steese, Esq.

—The sixth annual session of Joint Institute of Huntingdon and Bedford county teachers will be held at Saxton on March 5 and 6.

—A farmers' institute will be held at Warriorsmark, Monday and Tuesday, March 8 and 9, and one at Orbisonia on the 10th and 11th of March.

—Jesse Frainey, who for the past few years had been working among farmers in this vicinity, died at the residence of A. B. Smith, in Hill Valley, on the 18th ult. He was aged 40 years.

—Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, spent a short time with Mapleton friends last Saturday. The doctor is having a very good practice and he merits it.

—Among our callers during the past week were Hezekiah David, of Calvin, and David Simpson, of Mill Creek. Mr. Simpson and wife were visiting her parents in this place.

—Hollidaysburg borough council has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who dynamited the Gardner, Morrow & Co.'s bank building Monday morning of last week.

—Mr. Frank R. Dell has purchased the Corbin property on West Main street, and will take posession on April 1st. This is a desirable property, and Mr. Dell is to be congratulated on securing such a cozy place for a home.—Everett *Republican*.

—The residence of Chas. B. Stevens, in McConnellsburg, was entered by burglars on Friday night of last week and abont $77 in cash taken from a stand drawer in the bed room. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were absent from home at the time the robbery was committed.

—Mrs. Warren Dean, of Huntingdon, died of cancer in the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, whither she had gone for treatment, last Thursday. Deceased was a daughter of George Hunter, of Lucy Furnace, and a sister of Mrs. E. E. McCarl, of this place.

—John Whitehead, the well-known coal operator of this place, was the man who discovered the big fire in Philadelphia, 25th ult. While walking along the street he was the first to notice the flames, and it was upon his information that the police officer struck the alarm. —*Globe*.

—A telegram received yesterday from W. B. Stone, of Ethel Landing, Beaver county, formerly agent at this station, announces the death, Monday night, of his son Harry, a bright little boy. The friends of his family sympathize deeply with them in their bereavement.

—Representative D. Howard Conrade, of Philadelphia, is preparing a bill to make the lowest class for the appraisement of mercantile taxes, those transacting business to the extent of $5,000 or more. His object is to relieve the small storekeepers doing a business of $1,000 up to nearly $5,000 from the burden of the mercantile tax.

—A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Senator Hertzler, of Juniata, introduced a bill in the state senate Monday night authorizing and directing the county commissioners of the several counties of the State to take, maintain and assume control of township bridges over thirty feet in length, providing for the rebuilding of any bridges that may be destroyed and the building of new bridges.

—The Homestead steel works, Edgar Thomson furnaces and steel works, at Braddock, and the Duquesne steel works resumed in full in all departments Monday night. The Westinghouse Electric works also resumed in full on double time. Steel billets are quoted twenty-five cents higher than last week and the price of pig iron is also slightly advanced.

—Cyrus E. Breder, cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Pa., has just been detected as a thief, altho' he had been appropriating the funds of the bank for fifteen years. He left home on Tuesday and has not been heard of since. The amount of his defalcation is $12,000, which will not affect the bank, which has a surplus of $100,000.

—William N. Seibert, counsel for Dr. Thomas L. Johnston, who was convicted at a recent term of court in Perry county of murder in the second degree for killing Dr. George S. Henry, on Monday notified the district attorney that the motion for a new trial for Johnston had been withdrawn, after consultation with the latter's relatives. Johnston will probably be sentenced at an adjourned term of court to be held on February 18.

—Criminal warrants were issued in Hollidaysburg on Friday for the arrest of Colonel William Jack and A. S. Morrow, the surviving partners of the defunct banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. The charge is that they received money on deposit after they had knowledge that the institution was insolvent. Both bankers maintain their innocence. Col. Jack gave bond in $5,000 for appearance at March court. No warrant was served on Mr. Morrow as he is prostrated with paralysis.

—The *Globe* pays the following deserved compliment to a worthy young man: "Irvin Green, former deputy County Treasurer, has returned to the parental home at Cassville. During his stay in Huntingdon Mr. Green won the esteem of many people for his manly deportment, strict attention to business, and unvarying kindness of heart. He was useful in the church, and in all agencies looking to the upbuilding of character was a factor. Mr. Green is too good a young man to confine his usefulness to the limits of a small country town. We predict for him a successful career wherever he may choose to cast his lot."

—Lockport correspondent Lewistown *Gazette:* We are informed by good resonsible parties that Miss Libbie Aurand, of Spring Run, has this fall and winter cut twenty-two cords of wood, cutting the timber down in the woods and cross-cutting it into cord wood length, and has also dug a well thirteen feet two and one-half inches deep. This she did all herself, except the cost of twenty-five cents for a man to hoist up some dirt from the bottom of the well. She has also, with the aid of her father and mother, husked fifteen hundred bushels of corn ears. Miss Aurand is a daughter of Mr. Eli and Peggie Aurand, of near McVeytown.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The regular term of February court opened on Monday afternoon with Judges Bailey, Geissinger and Furst on the bench. The following petitions were presented and motions made:

The report of Thomas F. Bailey, Esq., auditor to adjust the indebtedness between Spruce Creek and Franklin townships, was read and confirmed nisi,

The order to review and assess damages for land taken by Spruce Creek township for school purposes was filed, with nisi confirmation. Damages of $300 rewarded to E. B. Isett.

Ellsworth Heffner, et al, vs. S. B Myers. Petition of assignee to stay fi fa. Order continued.

Order to view and vacate road in Shirley township, leading from lower Aughwick bridge to Rummel's mill. Report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Order to view and vacate road in Shirley township from near Dr. G. W. Thompson's to point where it intersects road on Black Log mountain. Report confirmed nisi.

George Harshbarger was discharged under the insolvent laws.

Order to view and vacate road in Shirley township, leading from point on public road from Mount Union to Shirleysburg, near Henry Copenhaver's estate. Report confirmed nisi.

Order to view and vacate public road in Tod township, running from public road leading from Entriken to Eagle Foundry. Report confirmed nisi.

Alex. Port vs. John S. Warfel, et al. Rule awarded to show cause why Warfel should not be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff, returnable at Argument court.

The resolutions by the Bar relative to the death of Hon. S. T. Brown were directed to be entered upon the records of the court.

The real estate of Lincoln Corbin, late of Huntingdon, was decreed to his widow.

Purpart No. 1 of the real estate of Benjamin Heffner, late of Walker township, was decreed to Wm. Heffner, and the other tracts ordered to be sold.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Mordecai Henry, late of West township. Sale to be confirmed absolutely unless on or before the 13th day of February, Joseph W. Henry shall give security to bid $5025, in which a re-sale is ordered.

S. C. Peightal and H. A. Peightal, executors of Samuel Peightal, deceased. Confirmation of the sale of real estate decreed.

A rule was granted to show cause why David Gansman, trustee of Caroline Cohen, should not be discharged.

Samuel Ralston, administrator of C. Mumberg, deceased, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of J. S. Miller, by his assignee, was confirmed nisi.

John G. Simpson and James T. Foster were appointed appraisers of the assigned estate of R. T. McCahan, of Huntingdon.

W. J. Forbes, Esq., was appointed commissioner in the case of John Long, vs. Laura E. Long, in divorce.

Samuel H. Whitesel, administrator of Adam G. Whitesel, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

A citation was awarded to show cause why the sale of the real estate of Harris Mills, decreed to Elmer B. Johnston, should not be annulled.

A rule was awarded to show cause why James Rhea, administrator, should not pay to William Calbertson his distributive share out of the estate of the late Elizabeth Smith.

C. W. Gates was appointed guardian of Claude McDonald, minor child of James McDonald, late of Brady township.

A citation was awarded against Lucy C. Grove, administrator of John H. Grove, to show cause why her account should not be filed.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Charles Morrow, late of Petersburg, was confirmed. Property sold to Gustave Altman for $440.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of John Banks, late of Union towship, was confirmed. Property sold to Samuel C. Harvey for $315.

The following bills were laid before the Grand Jury:

Com. vs. George Bowman, larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill. Dist. Atty. enters nol. pros. as to second count. Defendant pleads guilty as to first count.

Com. vs. Louis Cheraz, assault with intent to murder.

Com. vs. Charles Gorsuch and Clarence McAllister. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. True bill on first count. Defendants plead guilty.

Com. vs. Ross Morgan. F. and B. A true bill. Defendant acquitted, county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Geo. F. Conrad. F. and B. A true bill. Defendant pleads guilty.

Com. vs. Edward Dillin. F. and B. A true bill. Defendant pleads guilty.

Com. vs. McAllister Myton. Embracery. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. Wm. Corneally and John Abt. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill. Nol pros. entered as to second count. Corneally plead guilty. Trial of Abt continued until May term.

Com. vs. Ella Brought, Elizabeth Brought, Mary Brought, Wm. E. Brought and David Johnston. Assault and battery. A true bill. The recognizances of all defendants forfeited and bench warrants awarded in each case.

Com. vs. Lawrence Demoize. Assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill. A true bill.

Com. vs. John L. Rohland. Assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. E. C. Oberdorf. Assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Joseph Dewalt. Embezzlement as tax collector. A true bill.

Jacob Haffley, of Marklesburg, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. J. C. Isenberg, constable of Porter township, was appointed to wait upon the Grand Jury, and George Numer and Levi Ridenour were appointed to wait upon the Traverse juries.

The Grand Jury was discharged Wednesday morning with the thanks of the Court.

The Italian colony from Robertsdale, which is more expensive to the county than useful and ornamental, was here again during the week, and the racket which resulted in the death of Peter Venzelona in November, was again rehearsed before the Court and jury. Louis Cheraz, one of the gang, indicted for an assault and battery on Daniel Cheraz, with intent to kill, was acquitted.

Lawrence Demoize was acquitted on the charge of assault and battery.

William C. Hudson, indicted for embezzling $900 as a guardian, was convicted.

The indictment against Joseph Dewalt, charging him with embezzlement, was quashed on the ground that it contained allegations of two separate and distinct offenses.

SENTENCES.

The following are the sentences rendered at court Friday morning:

Geo. F. Conrad, F. and B., usual sentence.

Geo. Bowman, larceny, $5 fine, one year and two months in the Penitentiary.

Chas. Gorsuch, larceny, Reformatory.

Clarence McCallister, larceny, Reformatory.

A Boy Shoots His Father.

Huntingdon had a shooting affray last Friday morning. Henry Meckbaugh had become addicted to drink, and his sons assumed the duties of keeping track of him and getting him home when he was "in his cups." Last Thursday night they took him home and the old gentleman became very abusive. During the night the family was kept in suspense by his ravings and threats. In the morning it appears he made an assault, and Henry, Jr., in self-defence, twice discharged a revolver at him, one bullet taking effect in the right lung. The young man surrendered himself to the authorities, and on Monday was released on bail, the amount of the bond being fixed at $800. The wounded man, who is 60 years of age, and is now out of danger, and seeing his provocation, makes no charge against his son, and it is probable the case will not be heard of in court. So much for intoxicants, and yet it will be only a few weeks until applications will be made by honorable gentlemen to our courts for license to dispense the damnable stuff. And every applicant must have the endorsement of sober, industrious citizens. Why license the source of crime?

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next California tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman palace cars February 24, visiting the great Mammoth cave and stopping at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific Coast, and two days will be spent on the return trip at Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods. Stops will also be made at Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha. This is one of the most delightful and complete tours ever planned.

Tickets, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals *en route*, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and return, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of $350 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2-3-3t.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 14.

Lesson Text: "The Prison Opened," Acts v., 17-32—Golden Text: Acts v., 29—Commentary.

17. "Then the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him, and were filled with indignation." The preceding verses tell of multitudes coming to Jerusalem to be healed, and they were healed, every one. It seems that blessing came even from the shadow of Peter falling upon them. Multitudes of men and women believed and were added to the Lord, and many signs and wonders were wrought by the hands of the apostles, but it was all the work of the risen Christ through them by His Spirit. The same Christ lives to-day, and the same Spirit is in every believer, but where are the signs and wonders to the glory of God? Is it because believers do not live to honor Christ as the apostles did?

18. "And laid their hands on the apostles and put them in the common prison." The high priest and the Sadducees were very religious people and professed to worship the one living and true God, yet they thus manifested their anger against these men because they honored Jesus Christ risen from the dead and because of the mighty works done in His name. The margin of verse 17 says they were filled with envy, and there are still many religious people whose strange and seemingly hateful conduct to others can be accounted for only on the ground of envy.

19. "But the angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors and brought them forth." When the Lord wants His people all night in prison, that is the place for them to be, as in chapter iv., 3, but when He wants them out of prison He has angels enough to minister to them, and one angel has more power than all the soldiers on earth, and prison doors or walls are nothing to them.

20. "Go, stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life." The words of God are Spirit and life (John vi., 63). Christ is life and apart from Him is no life (Col. iii., 4; I John v., 12). If we have life in Christ, it is that we may pass it on to others by holding forth the word of life (Phil. ii., 16). If we have the bread of life and living water, it is that we may pass on the same to those who have them not. Five small loaves in the hands of Christ fed over 5000 people. He is the very same Jesus.

21. The apostles did as they were told and taught the people in the temple. The high priest, with the council and senate, assembled in the morning and sent to the prison to bring the prisoners. It was evidently something very important that these men, Peter and John, should be dealt with severely, and hence the calling together of the whole senate as well as the council, and now that they had them safely in prison—as they supposed—was the time to do something very decided.

22, 23. The prison shut safely, the keepers before the doors, but no prisoners in the prison—this is what the officers came and found and returned and told. The rulers were taking counsel together against the Lord and against His anointed, and the Lord was having them in derision (Ps. ii., 2, 4).

24. The high priest and chief priests doubted whereunto these things would grow, and well they might, for if lame people are made to walk and all manner of sickness healed, the prison walls and faithful guards set at naught, the rulers may well ask, What next? We know whereunto these things will grow—they will keep growing until to Him every knee shall bow, all kings fall down before Him, and all nations serve Him, and the kingdom and dominion under the whole heavens be given to the saints of the Most High.

25, 26. Hearing from some one that the prisoners were teaching the people in the temple, the captain and officers went and brought them without violence. The same power that took the apostles out of prison, and that sent the soldiers to the ground when they came to take the Lord Jesus in Gethsemane might have arrested this captain and his officers if the Lord had thought best, but His plan for them now seemed to be that they should quietly go with the officers. Quiet submission to circumstances, trusting God to arrange the circumstances, is the way of peace for the believer. I find great help in this word, "Do as occasion serve thee, for God is with thee" (I Sam. x., 7.)

27, 28. Being set before the council, the high priest accuses them of filling Jerusalem with their doctrine and making the council guilty of the death of Christ, and this in spite of the command of the council to stop teaching in the name of Christ. There is no reference to their escape from prison, perhaps because they felt compelled to acknowledge the hand of God in this and dared say nothing against it, perhaps for other reasons.

29. "Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men." In the presence of the council that put Christ to death they feared not the same treatment if such had been the will of God for them. They had prayed not for deliverance from their enemies, but for boldness in teaching whatever the result might be (chapter iv., 29-31). They remind us of the friends of Daniel, who, with the fiery furnace before them, feared not to honor God and defy the king. The fear of God delivers from all fear of men.

30. "The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom he slew and hanged on a tree." The end of all their conversation as well as the beginning is Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever (Heb. xiii., 7, 8). They are not afraid to insist upon the fact that the rulers of the Jews crucified Christ, and with triumph they assert that God raised Him from the dead.

31. "Him hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour for to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins." Humbled unto death and crucified by His enemies, God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory and exalted Him to give repentance unto Israel first if they would accept it, for up to this time it looks as if Christ might have returned to give the kingdom to Israel if only they had been willing to accept Him. See Acts iii., 19-21 R. V., and remember that all the believers thus far, though numbering many thousands, were all Jews.

32. "And we are His witnesses of these things, and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey Him." See the partnership of the Holy Spirit and these in themselves, weak and unworthy vessels. See the Lord's own words in Acts i., 8, and let us be willing to be His witnesses; then we may be sure that all our ways and words will be chosen for us and our work will be in the presence and power of God, according to Jer. i., 7, 8.—Lesson Helper.

His Ancestors Revolutionary Heroes.

Horatio Austin Smith, a farmer and milk dealer, and who had held many town offices, died at Medford, Mass., a few days ago, in his ninety-fifth year. His father, Elijah Josiah Smith, his grandfather, and his two uncles, Josiah and Abraham Smith, all participated in the battle of Lexington.

FANATICS ROUT THE FEDERALS.

Six Thousand Men Create a Reign of Terror in Brazil.

The fanatical Brazilian insurrectionists under Conselheiro, have now 6000 well armed men, organized and concentrated in Bahia. The people in the rural towns are now helping the fanatics with arms and money. Where this help is not given the vengeance of Conselheiro's band falls upon the settlers. In this manner more than sixty rich plantations have already been destroyed.

The Government has been informed that several foreigners have joined the fanatics and are pushing forward a more scientific military organization among them. Two small towns were pillaged and burned by the fanatics. In several skirmishes with the federal troops the latter were defeated.

The fanatics have obtained steam launches and now patrol the rivers and streams in the districts where they are strongest. In this way the range of the devastation committed by them is extended, and the utmost terror prevails in that region. The press of Rio Janeiro now demand that the Government immediately send a much stronger force to Bahia to overcome the fanatical movement.

The Society of Spiritualists of Rio Janeiro has sent a commission to Bahia to attempt to convince the fanatics that it will be well for them to submit to the Government in temporal matters. It is again charged by the press of Brazil that the enemies of the Republic are the instigators of the outbreak.

REDUCTION IN PENSION AGENCIES.

Number Cut from 18 to 9 and a Saving of $150,000 Effected.

The President signed an order reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine. Secretary Francis demonstrates that the cost of disbursing pensions can be reduced by at least $150,000 per annum.

The following are the nine agencies remaining and the number of pensioners paid thereat under the new order. Boston, 94,357; New York, 98,833; Philadelphia, 106,735; Washington, 140,265; Columbus, 104,492; Indianapolis, 116,066; Chicago, 125,123; St. Louis, 161,709; San Francisco, 23,098; total, 970,678.

All pensioners of the United States residing in foreign countries and now numbering 3781 will continue to be paid from the Washington agency.

NEW JERSEY POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Thieves Blow Open the Safe and Secure $2000 in Stamps, and Some Cash.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Irvington, N. J., and blew open the safe. They obtained $16 in cash and $2000 in postage stamps. After robbing the postoffice the thieves carried the proceeds to George Raymond's produce store, on the opposite side of the street, where they apparently divided it, as they left some papers taken from the safe on a table in the store. Mrs. Calvin B. Van Cleeve is the postmistress. Before entering the postoffice the burglars entered the blacksmith shop of C. England and stole a crowbar, a sledge hammer and a brace and bit, which they used in forcing the safe. Blankets were laid on the floor to deaden the noise. The postoffice was robbed in April, 1894, but the burglars obtained only $100 in stamps.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT.

Poor Showing Partly Accounted for by Pacific Bond Redemption.

The statement of the public debt issued February 1 shows the debt, less cash in the Treasury, on January 31 to have been $1,007,008,317, an increase for the month of $14,078,735.

The increase is accounted for by a decrease of nearly $13,000,000 in the cash on hand. The decrease in the cash is the result of the redemption of $9,586,000 in matured Pacific railroad bonds, which will be held as a debt against the company, and the interest payments for the month, which amounted to $6,784,036.

The debt proper, independent of the cash on hand, was increased during the month by $2,120,776, which is chargeable to the increase in the amount of National bank notes outstanding.

BIG RIOT OF DOCKERS.

Police Clear Hamburg Streets and Make Many Arrests.

The riots at Hamburg, Germany, which followed the recent collapse of the dockers' strike, were serious. The workmen, incensed at the failure of their cause, attacked the laborers as they emerged from the dock on Saturday evening at Altona and St. Paul.

Knives and revolvers were used. Several persons were injured, including innocent onlookers. Nearly 100 arrests were made by the authorities.

It was 2 o'clock Sunday morning before the large force of mounted police succeeded in clearing the streets and quieting the people.

PLAGUE GETTING BEYOND CONTROL.

Even the Vultures Are Dying on the Sombre "Towers of Silence."

A dispatch from Bombay, India, says: "The plague is getting beyond all control. Saturday 114 deaths were reported. Even the vultures on the "Towers of Silence" are dying."

A despatch from Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, says the Governor of the Transcaspian territories reports an outbreak of the plague at Kandahar, Afghanistan. A large body of Russian troops has been ordered to extend a cordon around the Amoo-Daria, of Turkistan region.

TRAIN FALLS INTO A CREEK.

Ice Had Destroyed the Trestle---Engineer Killed.

The tri-weekly night train on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad plunged in to George's Creek, Piedmont, W. Va., the ice having taken out the trestle.

Engineer John Robert Ross was killed, Conductor Thomas Rowe injured, John Haman Howard bruised and scalded, and former Mayor Charles Dayton, of Westernport, Md., had several ribs broken. The passengers escaped through the windows, all more or less hurt.

Anti-Trust Law in South Dakota.

The Senate at Pierre, South Dakota, passed the bill prohibiting the formation of monopolies or trusts within the State, or any corporation or company in South Dakota acting as agents for trusts which limit production or fix price or prevent competition to the detriment of the public. The penalty is a fine of not less than $5000 nor more than $10,000 for the first offence and not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000 for the second offence.

JAMES WILSON OF IOWA.

He has accepted the office of Secretary of Agriculture in Major McKinley's Cabinet

TONS OF VIANDS.

Enormous Quantities for the Inaugural Ball Supper.

The committee having in charge the inaugural banquet has decided that no wine shall be served to the general public. There will be no wine list in connection with the menu card, from which orders can be given, even at an additional charge.

The only wines used on the occasion will be supplied by Carl G. Essner, the caterer, to his personal guests. He will serve a private complimentary dinner to the President, his Cabinet-elect and such other guests as may be invited. The card for a dinner to which the general public will be admitted at $1 each is as follows:

Raw Oysters in Ice.
Consomme in Cups.
Broiled Oysters.
Oysters a la Poulelette.
Chicken Cutlets.
Sweetbread Patties.
Terrapin.
Chicken Salad. Lobster Salad. Crab Salad.
Tongue. Smithfield Ham.
Game Pate. Boned Turkey.
Pates de foie gras.
Assorted Sandwiches.
Lemon Ices. Roman Punch.
Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Cream.
Fruit. Assorted Cakes. Coffee.

At the last inaugural banquet 6000 people were served, and it is expected that 10,000 will partake of refreshments at the forthcoming event.

In serving the supper fully 50,000 pieces of china, 30,000 pieces of silver and 10,000 napkins will be required.

So far as edibles are concerned, Mr. Essner is worried about nothing but the terrapin. He has already contracted with dealers in Baltimore and Washington for the entire supply during inauguration week. He has also contracted for 80,000 oysters, which are not to be opened until the evening of the banquet.

Arrangements have been made by which there will be served not less than 300 gallons of dressed terrapin, 300 gallons of consomme, 8000 chicken cutlets, 7000 sweetbread patties, 300 gallons of chicken salad, 200 gallons of lobster salad, 250 gallons of crab salad, 200 tongues, 250 Smithfield hams, 150 boned turkeys, 10,000 assorted sandwiches, 1800 quarts of ice-cream, 250 pounds of assorted cakes and 200 gallons of coffee. In addition it is expected that 100 gallons of Roman punch will be consumed.

The total expense of preparing this banquet is estimated at $50,000. The temporary kitchen and its equipments must be removed within forty-eight hours after the supper, a bond having been given to that effect. The expense of the special banquet served the President and his immediate friends will be borne entirely by Mr. Essner.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S NEW HEAD.

Frank Thomson, First Vice-President, Succeeds the Late President Roberts.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad at a meeting in Philadelphia elected Frank Thomson, First Vice-President of the company, President to succeed the late George B. Roberts.

FRANK THOMSON.

Frank Thomson's election to succeed Mr. Roberts is in the line with the policy of the company to promote its efficient officers to the vacancies directly above them. Mr. Thomson entered the shops of the company at Altoona when he was seventeen years of age, and has gradually worked upward in the last thirty-eight years of his life to the head of the company.

Mr. Thomson lives at Corkerhill, near Merion Station, with his family, consisting of Miss Anna Thomson, who is prominent in Philadelphia society, and his two sons, both of whom are now at Harvard University.

Kenney Seated by the Senate.

R. R. Kenney (Dem. Del.) was sworn in as a member of the United States Senate to fill the existing vacancy, without Republican opposition, it being conceded that his credentials gave him a prima facie right.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Colorado has a woman miner.

England has 687,000 coal miners.

The office girl is displacing the boy.

Iowa engineers held a State convention.

Business is very dull among the building trades in New York City.

Formation of a Greater New York Socialist Labor party is under consideration.

International Machinists' Union has jurisdiction over 400 subordinate lodges.

Striking waiters at Minneapolis (Minn.) may establish a co-operative restaurant.

New York wood carvers kick against the instruction of convicts in wood carving.

Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor will be removed to Washington.

A school for apprentices was established by the German Painters' Union of New York City.

Minneapolis (Minn.) carpenters have been granted the nine-hour-day and twenty-five cents an hour.

Nearly $1400 is the amount so far collected in Greater New York for the Dock Workers' Union of Germany.

The Boston Water Department Union denounces the attempt to revive the proposed corporal punishment of seamen.

The convention of the Flint Glassworkers costs about $25,000 a year, and some of the members want these meetings abolished.

A San Francisco ordinance provides that work must cease in Chinese laundries after 10 o'clock each night, and from 10 o'clock Saturday night till 6 o'clock Monday morning.

Washington hasn't a non-union stonecutter. Their union is over a century old, and they marched in line as a body behind George Washington at the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol.

In the Minnesota Legislature a twenty per cent. cut in wages to all State employes all around, from Governor down, but not effective till January 1, 1899, is proposed by a resolution from Mr. Heimerdinger.

The telegraph operators of Milan, Italy, have formally protested against the employment of women as operators, on the grounds that they are insufficiently educated, lower wages, and increase the already excessive competition.

After being in steady service for a quarter of a century, 200 looms at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., have just been destroyed. They were old English looms, which will be replaced by the modern Crompton machine.

Work in the car shops of the West Shore Railway Company at Frankfort, N. Y., has been discontinued and all unfinished work ordered forwarded to the New York Central shops at West Albany. Three hundred men have been discharged.

Edward McHugh, the labor leader who was sent here in September by the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workers of Great Britain, has now set to work among the colored longshoremen. The colored men will be received into the unions of English speaking longshoremen already in existence.

Chief Hydrographer Sigsbee has installed in the engraving shops of the hydrographic office in Washington, a novel machine invented by S. W. Littlehales, the assistant in charge, which it has been demonstrated will turn out as much work as seven engravers in cutting borders for charts and laying down shoals and tints.

CYCLING NOTES.

Arizona Indians are buying bicycles.

Pneumatic tires for the bicycles used in the French army are now made of leather.

The London Lancet remarks sententiously that "cycling is not for everybody, and if abused is good for nobody."

Verdi, the composer, is trying to eclipse Cato's feat of learning Greek at eighty by riding a bicycle at eighty-two.

It seems rather strange, in view of all the talk about chainless bicycles, that there was only one on exhibition in the Chicago show.

An Eastern concern has recently brought out a rack for bicycles, which may be used either in baggage cars or upon the dash of street cars.

The bicycle has reached such a state of perfection that most of the improvements noted in the wheels on exhibition in Chicago may be truthfully described as minor ones.

It will come as a surprise to many cyclists to learn that the rubber in the tires on their bicycles is, to use a paradoxical expression, not rubber at all, but only a sulphide of rubber.

Some French riders carry a cane when on their wheels. Its use is for support while resting to talk with an acquaintance; by canting the wheel a little and leaning upon the cane they are not obliged to dismount.

An Englishman with a stiff leg, due to an old accident, has had a bicycle built for him with the right pedal crank loose, the pedal on that side acting as a stirrup. He declares that he is able to ride long distances without fatigue.

A battle of flowers on bicycles is the latest amusement in Nice. The competitors are obliged to ride on wheels decorated with blossoms, and in a basket or other receptacle placed on each machine flowers for pelting purposes will be placed.

The city of Kobe, Japan, has issued a set of regulations governing the use of bicycles in its streets. They are much the same as those adopted in this country, except that riding for pleasure is prohibited after dark. One may ride on business, provided he goes slowly and carries a latern.

Ripley Church, southwest of London, is being turned into a sort of bicyclists' Westminster Abbey. It has now a memorial window to H. L. Cortis, who held a number of records a dozen years ago, and another window put up by cyclists to the memory of the hostesses of the Ripley Inn.

There is in Paris an international band of bicycle thieves who have warehouses for the storage and sale of bicycles in all the large towns of Europe. A bicycle stolen in one place is sent to another, and it is impossible for the owner to get on the track of it unless the police are sharp enough to catch the thieves before they get away with their booty.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Nansen claims to have made $100,000 from his recent trip to the North Pole.

It is announced that the Emperor of Austria will visit St. Petersburg, Russia, in April.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, with fifteen offices to dispose of, has 3500 applications for them.

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who has just died, was a singularly gentle and mild-mannered man.

Sir Donald Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has donated $2500 to the India famine fund.

The Shah of Persia is a persistent caricaturist. On the white paper walls of his private rooms he scribbles quaint pictures when the spirit moves him. When he gets tired of the lot of them the room is repapered.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, has been placed on the retired list by the President, under the sixty-two-years-of-age law.

Senator Aldrich and other friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill have had conferences with Speaker Reed and other House leaders during the day regarding the possibility of the bill being brought up in the House in case it should pass the Senate. The result has been the bill will be abandoned in the Senate.

The House decided the contest of G. W. Cornett (Rep.) against Claude A. Swanson (Dem.) from the Fifth Virginia District, in favor of Swanson, who has occupied the seat. The claim of the contestant was that a fair election could not be held under the Virginia law. Mr. Swanson's title to the seat was confirmed by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

The President has granted the application for pardon in the case of Moses Ross, convicted of profanity in the District of Columbia, and sentenced on December 29 to pay $20 and serve ninety days in the workhouse.

Domestic.

George Tschan, of Joliet, Ill., fired three bullets into his wife's breast, head and arm and then shot himself and slashed his throat with a razor. Both are dead. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

Five of the California ranches of the late Senator Stanford, worth half a million dollars, are to be sold by his widow.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 made a record of twenty-nine knots an hour in a builders' trial at Newport, R. I.

The battle-ship Indiana left Admiral Bunce's fleet and returned to Hampton Roads, Va., on account of trouble with her turrets in the heavy sea off Hatteras.

Prominent financiers favoring monetary reform met at the Chamber of Commerce to organize the New York City branch of the National Sound Money League.

Andrea Manro, an Italian, was arrested in New York City on a charge of swindling a New Orleans diamond broker out of $10,000 with the aid of two companions.

An entirely new plan of prison management is proposed in New York State which includes the paroling of first offenders with a view to their reformation and their separation from criminals sentenced for second and third offenses.

Mrs. Van Demark, of Kingston, N. Y., died from the effects of injuries inflicted by a dentist.

Wayland Trask and his partner, A. N. Rankin, were arrested in New York City on a charge of hypothecating securities.

Cyrus E. Breder, cashier of the First National Bank, of Bethlehem, Penn., is a fugitive from justice.

Burglars robbed the Postoffice and railroad station at Goodspeed, Conn., and the station was wrecked by an explosion.

The damage to the United States cruiser Brooklyn is confined to a bad rib on the port side.

At Cassopolis, Mich., Mrs. J. K. Ritter, a Director in the First National Bank and prominent in religious circles, committed suicide by hanging while temporarily insane.

A. W. Linderstrom, a farmer living near Tacoma, Wash., went home late and in a fit of anger took down a shotgun and blew out the brains of his five-year-old son. He then killed himself by shooting.

The New York Legislative Committee to investigate trusts heard Theodore and Henry Havemeyer and John Arbuckle. The sugar magnates admitted they controlled the output and price of sugar in this country. Mr. Arbuckle said he was threatened with extinction if he did not buy sugar of the trust.

Otto Seipgen, of Paterson, N. J., was sent to jail for three months for cursing his dying father.

Frank Thomson was elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed the late George B. Roberts.

H. F. Coleman, a Government clerk, was arrested in New York City on a charge of being connected with a big theft of stamps.

It was said at Canton, Ohio, that J. Addison Porter, of Connecticut, who wanted to be Ambassador to Italy, had accepted the post of Private Secretary to Major McKinley.

James Bonner, while cleaning a window on the seventh floor of the building at Broadway and Bleecker street, New York City, lost his footing, fell to the pavement, and was killed.

A railroad wreck occurred at Arlington, South Dakota, in which four persons were killed and a large number injured. The killed were: R. Addington, conductor; F. L. Hosac, brakeman; John Loftus, of Kismet; Samuel Harris, of Arlington.

Clifton Knorr, who tried to kill Levi E. Waller, of Bloomsburg, Penn., by blowing up his home with dynamite, and who confessed, implicating Lloyd S. Wintersteen, confesses further that he tried to kill his stepmother with poison and diphtheria germs.

It was reported that the expert engineers will favor running elevated and trolley cars across the Brooklyn Bridge.

It was reported at Columbus, Ohio, that Governor Bushnell would appoint Lieutenant-Governor Jones to succeed John Sherman in the United States Senate.

Robert Treat Paine, Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and others petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of municipal ownership of street railways.

The New York Police Board formally acquitted Captain Chapman of all charges growing out of his interruption of the Seeley dinner.

The Michigan Supreme Court refused to issue the mandamus applied for directing the Common Council of Detroit to declare the office of Mayor vacant and order a special election to fill the vacancy. The contention was that Mayor Pingree, by his assumption of the office of Governor of Michigan, had vacated the office of Mayor of Detroit.

A large syndicate of English and American capitalists is affecting a "combine" at Cincinnati, Ohio, of the wood working machinery manufacturers of the United States. It is said that twenty of the largest manufacturers of the country have agreed to join, and have given options on their plants to the syndicate.

The report submitted by State Treasurer Simpson, of Maine, to the Governor and Council shows that the State has a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and conservative members of the Legislature say that the sums above actual needs appropriated at this session must be small.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn was found to have been badly damaged by striking Schooner Ledge, in the Delaware River, and Secretary Herbert accepted the offer of the Cramps to repair the vessel.

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, announced his acceptance of the position of Comptroller of the Currency under McKinley. His term of office will begin in 1893, when that of James H. Eckels expires.

The Sweetest Things of Earth.

What are the sweetest things of earth?
A fragrant rose that hides no thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn;
Lips that can praise a rival's worth;

A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that can smile, though they may weep;
A brother's cheer, a father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days;

A heart where anger never burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow; pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guided into peace;

The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things of earth.
—Centenary Magazine.

Miss Marvale's Danger.

"But I tell you, Dode, I heard it!" said Bessie Winship, with her blue eyes very wide open.

"You heard your own breath," I answered, negligently.

"You know, Dode, my room is the last in this part of the house. Well, I always thought it odd that the folks should be so stiff about the south wing, and I have kept my eyes open to what went on there. I have found out that there certainly is some one up stairs, whom they are keeping sly. I have heard noises from the upper door, and I have seen both Mr. and Miss Markham go up there. They won't go if they see any one looking, but I have seen them go. Then, yesterday, when I didn't come down to breakfast, I heard after a while a step in the hall and a rattle of dishes, as if some one carrying a tray had stumbled. I opened my door, thinking that somebody was bringing me my breakfast, and there was Miss Markham and the old hired man, Jacob, going toward the upper stairs, she carrying a waiter with breakfast and he with a coil of rope in his hand."

Bessie stopped in her low-voiced recital and glanced apprehensively about; but there was no one within hearing. Miss Markham was off attending to household affairs. Mr. Markham was out in the fields mowing with his men, Miss Marvale was sitting under a tree in front of the house, her arms thrown up over her head as she leaned against the great bole, her eyes half shut in some delicious summer reverie; Frank was off trouting and Mr. Alford was in his room.

Bessie drew a little nearer to me.

"I got up very early this morning," she said. "It was hardly light, and must have been about three o'clock. I felt nervous and could not sleep. All night I had been thinking of who and what might be up in that story, and I had got myself into a perfect fever. I wanted to go to Clara's room, but was afraid of disturbing her. I thought that I would try and find out if she were asleep, and if not I might venture in. I opened my door and looked out, and, glancing up the hall, saw that the door at the foot of the upper stairs was open. I had before thought it was left open at night. Well, frightened as I was, I could't help creeping along up the hall toward that door. I trembled least some of them should hear me as I passed their doors, but all was still. But as I came near the stairs I heard a whisper from the upper story. I stopped and listened, for I dared not go a step nearer, and I dared not at first retreat. It seemed to be some one whispering to himself, for there was only one voice, and no answer. It was an awful whisper, sharp and as though the person wanted to be heard at a distance, but deep-toned, too. And, Dode, it said as plain as plain could be, 'I will kill them! I will kill them!'"

"Well, what did you do?" I asked.

"I crept back to Clara's chamber and went in," Bessie said. "She was awake, and I told her the whole story. But you know Clara is cold, though she is splendid. Her theory is that we should never try to find out what people try to keep from us, unless it is more our business than theirs. So, of course, she only cautioned me to go no more beyond our own hall, and to try to think nothing of the matter. She was good, though, and let me lock her door and get into bed with her, and when she found that I was really shaking with fear she invented all sorts of plausible explanations to soothe me. Clara is an angel; but the plain fact is, Dode, I am afraid."

I considered. I really was a little impressed by Bessie's story. I had noticed some trifling things which made me think that our host and hostess had trouble on their minds, though I did not doubt their honesty.

"What do you think, Dode?" Bessie asked, after waiting a while.

"I think I don't know anything about the matter," I said. "Of course we can't pry into their affairs. The best thing to do is to keep quiet, have as good a time as we can and fasten ourselves into our rooms when we go to bed. If you get frightened in the night, just knock on the wall between your room and mine, and Frank will go to see what is the matter."

Bessie sighed and remained silent: and at that moment Miss Marvale rose with a languid grace, and sauntered toward the house.

"O, Bessie! have you been telling that story again?" exclaimed Miss Marvale, looking reproachfully at her friend.

"Certainly," said Bessie; "I had no idea of keeping my terrors to myself; and, Clara, they all think more of it than you did. When I scream out in the night I want them to know what is the matter, and if they only half hear me, I don't want them to turn over and go to sleep, but to start up and think 'that's Bessie being carried off by a burglar or a ghost.'"

"You must be very careful not to let the family suspect that you think of such things," Miss Marvale said, gravely. "It would be a very poor requital of their courtesy."

"You have no fear, then?" Mr. Alford said, addressing her for the first time that day.

"No!" she answered, quietly looking up to meet his eyes for an instant.

I was struck by the expression of their faces. I can only describe it by saying that it was at once inquiring and guarded. The tone and manner of both were quiet and gentle, and even a little softened, but whether it was the self-control which veils dislike with a mantle of courtesy, which is all the more scrupulously considerate because it has to be considered, or whether it was that calm mask which covers deep and troubled love, I could not tell.

That evening at tea Mr. Alford announced that he should return to the city the next day.

Bessie exclaimed, and so did Frank, but Miss Marvale said not a word, only went on with her supper and never looked up. I saw him look at her and color at the apparent indifference she displayed. But she didn't eat another mouthful of supper, although she trifled with her teaspoon and broke her cake to crumbs.

After tea she went up stairs to her room and stayed there an hour. When she came down we were all out in the moonlight, walking up and down, Bessie on Mr. Alford's arm, Fred and I with our cigars.

"Clara," Bessie called out, "come and help me coax Mr. Alford to stay another week. Frank says that if he will stay a week longer we might shorten our stay a week, and so go all together."

Clara Marvale sauntered slowly down the walk, the moonlight full and white on her face and dress.

"I could not hope to succeed where you fail," she said, carelessly, pausing as she met the two. "Besides, I don't see why we should interfere with Mr. Alford's business. If he prefers going immediately, I should not ask him to stay."

There was an awkward silence for a moment, then Mr. Alford proposed that we should all retire, since we were to see him off at six the next morning. But I saw that after we had gone up stairs he went out again, and from the parlor window I heard his step pacing to and fro in the gardens. I wondered if Miss Marvale heard it too. It was one o'clock when he came in and went up to his room. Then I dropped to sleep.

How long I had slept I know not, but I was awakened by a loud scream that was repeated before I was out of bed. There was a confusion of sounds as I opened our door—Mr. and Miss Markham were coming out of their rooms, the man Jacob was looking from his and Mr. Alford, fully dressed, was standing in the hall.

"What is it?" he asked, for there was silence.

"Where is he?" cried Mr. Markham, running down the hall with a light, his gray hair streaming back, his face full of affright. "My God!" he cried, seeing Miss Marvale's door open.

Mr. Alford was at his side in an instant, and Frank and I followed them into the room.

The sight we saw was one calculated to justify the old man's exclamation. Miss Marvale, in her night dress, with her hair streaming down her shoulders was standing against the opposite wall of the room, her face perfectly white, her hands clasped on her bosom and her eyes riveted in a gaze of terror on a man who, half-crouching, was slowly approaching her, moving softly and warily as a cat, watching her every motion, ready to intercept any step of flight.

This man was evidently of tall and powerful frame, his hair was long, black and shaggy, and his clothes were in rags. As he heard our steps in the door he straightened himself up, and turned his face for a backward glance. That one look was enough. The wolfish eyes, the haggard and working face, could only belong to a maniac. This glance was but momentary, for, as we all rushed toward him, he gave a cry, and sprang to grasp Miss Marvale.

"I'll finish her!" he cried with a fiendish laugh.

There was not a word said among us, but, as he grasped her, four men were upon him, tearing his hands away from the white throat they had grasped, clasping his own throat with a strong grip, tugging at his waist, tugging at his legs. It took all that we could do, and even then Jacob had added his strength to that of my fingers on the madman's windpipe before he let go his hold. They had a rope and bound him hand and foot, and carried him howling like a demon away. But as I paused to take breath after letting go my hold, I saw a picture suggestive rather of heaven than hell. Miss Marvale was leaning still against the wall, catching her breath after that half strangling, and standing before her was Mr. Alford, glowing, hesitating.

"Oh, Winthorpe!" she said, stretching her hands out to him.

I heard the full, deep breath he gave as he took a step and gathered her closely to his heart, and then I knew that Winthorpe Alford loved that woman as he loved his life.

There was no more sleep for any of us that night. After a while we all gathered in the parlor, Miss Marvale, dressed and blushing, seated on a sofa with Mr. Alford beside her, and glancing at her every movement with his fond and shining eyes. Bessie had me on one side and Frank on the other, and even then was not sure she might not be carried off. Presently Miss Markham came in and seated herself, facing us all, the gray light of early morning shining in her pale face.

"We owe you a full explanation," she began, "and an humble apology also. I will make both as short as I can. The man you saw tonight is my brother's only son, John. He has been crazy off and on for years, and his father hated to send him to an asylum. We thought that we could keep him here just as well, and this is the first time he ever broke out. No one knows about him, and we didn't want them to know. Poor John always said that if people knew he had crazy fits they would never trust him. When he has been so the people of Dover have thought that he was always at sea. It wasn't right to take any one into the house; but we made up our minds that John must go to an asylum, and my brother couldn't well afford to send him without sending something to increase his income. I hope you won't think hard of us. We feel badly enough. My brother and Jacob are going to carry him away this morning."

Of course we pitied and assured her, and offered to do anything in our power to help them. Mr. Alford was so happy he was upon the point of telling the distressed lady that the young man's being a maniac had been a most fortunate circumstance for him, when he was interrupted by the sound of their bringing the poor fellow down.

The rest of us went to the window to see them get into the carriage, but Miss Marvale hung back, covering her eyes from the sight, and her lover leaning toward her, was whispering something that changed her pallor to blushes.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The captain of an Atlantic liner states that the average size of a fog in the Atlantic is about thirty miles in diameter.

A recently patented solder for aluminum consists of thirty parts of tin alloy, four parts aluminum, and three parts zinc.

Tesia says that the sunburn effects produced by the Roentgen rays are due to the ozone generated by the rays in contact with the skin.

It is stated that Lieutenant Bersier, of the French navy, has invented a compass which steers vessels automatically in a course set by the navigator.

The forked tongue of the serpent is one of its most striking characteristics. Unless as it may seem, serpents have been observed to lap water with the tongue like a dog.

A new harness attachment does away with the hold-backs, a curved metal band attached to the thills taking their place. This can be lengthened or shortened to fit the horse.

The Roentgen rays have a new sphere of usefulness. By their aid chalk can be detected in flour, brick dust in Cayenne pepper, sand in spices and many other similar sophistications.

The entire muscular system of a snake is, in one way or another, connected with its spinal column, and presents one of the most complex arrangements known to the comparative anatomist.

A new fire alarm has a clock-work mechanism which rings a bell, the alarm being touched off by the expansion of a thermostat. It is small enough to be carried in the pocket, and can be set for any degree of temperature.

Electric light cord adjusters are now made in the shape of a spool with slots in the ends to receive the cord, the slack being wound on the center of the spool, the slots being cut to the center of the spool, so that it hangs perpendicular.

About Cold Feet.

For keeping the feet warm throughout the night in rooms where no fire is kept, the heated soapstone or the hot-water bag, filled from the tea-kettle before retiring, is better than wearing knitted slippers or hosiery to bed, writes Nellie Hawks in the Washington Home Magazine. Cases of outing flannel, or of pieces of old soft wool flannels, should be made for foot-stones and hot-water bags. These may be buttoned over, or closed by means of a draw-string. Cold feet is one of the most common complaints, and nothing so disturbs the sleeper as cold feet. The foot-stone or water-bag, one on each side of the bed, within the bed and at the foot, is the best known remedy for this common trouble. No fears of unhealthfulness of the practice need be entertained; it is vastly more unhealthful to lie shivering and chilled because of the feet becoming cold during the night. Nor can it be unhealthful to the extent that is sleeping in unventilated or illy ventilated rooms.

Strangely Wounded.

Near Green Cove Springs, Fla., Mr. Morrison stood behind the corner of a house and held out a razor for Mr. Grover to shoot at with a rifle. When Grover shot, the ball struck the razor and broke it. Either the ball or part of the razor richocheted around the corner of the house and struck Mr. Morrison on the back of the head and nicked the skull for about an inch, taking out a piece of the outside of the skull bone, but not going in far enough to touch the brain. It is a very serious wound, but it is not thought to be necessarily dangerous. —Savannah (Ga.), News.

The Fly in the Ointment.

Visitor (in Ruralville)—This is a very pleasant and homelike place, and I cannot understand why so many families should have moved away from it during the last few months, as you say.

Native — You haven't heard our young ladies' brass band yet. — Judge.

American apples are having a great run in England.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

6

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.45 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,573
Condensed milk, cans			167
Cream, cans			372
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras.	$	@ $	20½
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Thirds to first	13	@	17
State Dairy, choice to fancy	15	@	18
Imitation Creamery	11	@	16
Factory, fresh, extras	13½	@	14
Common to good	8	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12
Good to prime	11½	@	11¾
Common to fair	8½	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9½
Full skims	3	@	3½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	18½	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	18½	@	19
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	17
Southern—Good to prime	—	@	16½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Medium, choice	1 02½	@	1 05
Pea, choice	—	@	95
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 35
White kidney, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Yellow eye	1 10	@	1 12½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 25	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Northern, fancy	1 50	@	1 75
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
State, Baldwin	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Jersey, fair to fancy	3 50	@	4 00
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
1896, good to prime	11	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	13	@	13½
Good to prime	11	@	12
Old odds	3	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	5	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, local, ₱ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	—	@	13
State and Penn	8½	@	10
Western, dry picked	6½	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn, ₱ lb	7	@	9½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Jersey	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Red, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks	12	@	60
Carrots, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Can. Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	70
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 50	@	5 50
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	4	@	8
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	3 00
Cauliflower, L. I. ₱ bbl	2 00	@	8 00
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Beets, Fla., ₱ crate	60	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	87½	@	90
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	37½	@	40
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	5 00	@	5 25
Spring Patents	4 35	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	96⅛
May	—	@	82⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—State	40	@	41
Barley—Feeding	28½	@	29
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.60
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 30	@	5 35
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 65	@	4 00
Country Dressed	4	@	6½

ALASKAN TREATY SIGNED.

Ambassador Pauncefote and Secretary Olney Come to an Agreement.

Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote have come to an agreement on a treaty establishing a portion of the Alaskan boundary. The instrument was signed at the State Department Saturday.

This treaty simply establishes the one hundred and forty-first meridian. It is purely an astronomical problem, but its determination is important as definitely locating and dividing the valuable gold fields along Forty-Mile and Sixty-Mile Creeks, and other affluents of the upper Yukon. Great Britain has hitherto exercised jurisdiction over more or less American territory west of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, through the agency of the mounted Canadian police.

The remaining boundary along what is known as the "Panhandle" of Alaska, is to be thirty marine miles from the coast and parallel to its windings. The American contention is that this line shall be thirty miles from the coast of the mainland, the British that it is to be measured from the outer shores of the islands which stretch along the coast. Under the American contention Great Britain will have not a single sea port north of Portland Channel.

Dr. Koch to Study the Plague.

The German Government is about to send a special commission to Bombay to investigate the bubonic plague which is raging there with a view of adopting precautionary measures against the introduction of the disease into Europe. Dr. Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, has been summoned from South Africa to head the commission.

Young America and [illegible]

Young American is [illegible] Cuban war in Morri[illegible] calf of Leander[illegible] discharge of a [illegible] battle between S[illegible] in which paper

Famines and Over-Population.

The famines that frequently overrun India and China, and which must continue to desolate those two populous countries, cannot be avoided until a shift is made in the proportion of people depending on the facilities afforded by the countries inhabited, which means until the facilities are increased or the population lessened. In India and China a vast people are maintained by the crudest methods known of working the soil. Commerce is so little that the countries do not draw largely upon outside nations for subsistence. Rather they export food when they have it than import it. And were they to import food the quantity necessary would be so large as to be almost impracticable.

The east is the cradle of the human race. There the bulk of mankind has tarried, although the streams of emigration have overrun the westward to a new world, and to the limits of it. America has taken a hundred millions of people. Europe has three times as many, but China alone has many more than both Europe and all the continent of America. India and China have a larger population than all the rest of the globe. The stream has set steadily to America, to Africa, Australia, to the west of Europe, for centuries, but still India and China are the hive of the human race, and there famine continually stalks. Wars have slain millions of people. Plagues have carried them off. But the race thrived, and the swarms have built up new nations and new countries. Now wars are nearly ended. Plagues are losing their virulence. What remains? Only emigration. Africa, South America, Mexico the new Russian Siberia opened by the great railroad, are all awaiting population, and can sustain millions. To move the people is another thing. But it is the only remedy for the famines in the populous districts.

The Captain Told Him.

An Englishman, touring through America, went on board a steamer late one night and on the following morning, after walking on deck and looking around him, he stepped up to the captain and asked, "I beg your pardon, but would you kindly tell me what lake I am on?"

"The Lake Huron," replied the captain, and turned away.

The Englishman looked puzzled for a moment, and then, following the captain, began again, "I beg your pardon, you said"—

"It's the Lake Huron," roared the captain, thinking the man was deaf.

"Yes, I know," persisted the passenger, but what's the name of the lake that I'm on?"

"The Lake Huron!" shouted the captain, incensed at what he thought gross stupidity, and he turned away to relieve himself by railing at one of the hands. The Englishman looked more puzzled than ever.

"The lake you're on is the lake you're on. Of course it is. The lake I'm on can't help being the lake I'm on. What impertinence! Let me look in my guide-book. Perhaps that will tell me."

It did tell him, and then the humor of the situation suddenly dawned upon him.—London Tit-Bits.

—I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields [illegible]ly to this medicine. I can [illegible]commend it for croup [illegible]—GEO. E. WOLFF, [illegible]rt, Fernandina, [illegible]am.

Pay a Tax, or Marry.

A queer law has been introduced by the legislatures of Argentine Republic. It went into effect January 1 and reads in part as follows: "Young celibates of either sex, who shall, without legitimate motive, reject the address of him or her who may aspire to his or her hand, and who continues contumaciously unmarried, shall pay the sum of 500 piastres for the benefit of the young person, man or woman, who has been refused." Another clause reads: "That every male from the age of 20 to 80 shall pay a tax till he marries, and shall pay it once in every month."—Ex.

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